Selections.

THE PRESIDENT'S PROCLAMATION.

of earths territory, through poverty, hardship and mistress. So you see the waters are really in motion and work and diseases, upward to comfort and com- in this quarter of slavedom. The storm will soon be downward to a premature grave. O upon us. red name of Justice! Is this all the idea we have of thee, after eighteen centuries of training under the religion of "peace and good will to men"? Is it that a Christian ruler, bound by the ordi-

are sorry the high priest of our Republic is not to with exhortations to our citizens to vote against and have the honor of this daring deed. But since he defeat Lincoln in order to placate the wrath of the declines the glorious opportunity, history is reaching per fingers to write other and nobler names. The government? And if that logic was good in 1860, shafts of Fremont and Hunter, though arrested in why not, when used to the same end, in 1862? their flight, will yet find their way to the heart of the

Florida is worth just as much, and no more, than if for the Union. it had been the opinion of a private individual. When in the United States Courts. On that decision, provided the rebellion stops where it is, will hang the a wrong decision, he has, in fact, decreed the enslave- potence could devise and achieve a third. ment of a million of freemen. That they were legally made free, we entertain no doubt. In the language of the Washington Republican, "we hold it to be a can control them, there is no higher authority which ling orders from him, Generals can do anything which he could do; and where the thing done is of a nature

to vest rights in third parties, HE CANNOT UNDO IT." Never was there a plainer case. The rights of Power rest in the President? Then he can reduce any other million of his fellow-citizens to bondage, and decree that they shall be the slaves of some favored class; a power of despotism to which we "Military necessity" recognizes the favored class; a power of despotism to which we "Military necessity" recognizes the favored class; a power of despotism to which we "Military necessity" recognizes that we can afford to wait the favored class; a power of despotism to which we "Military necessity" recognizes that we can afford to wait The idea that President Lincoln possesses the power to revoke the acts of his Generals, when such revo cation involves the reënslavement of a million freemen, is too monstrous to require argument. The only question is, Has the deed been done? The President does not deny that he himself has the power to liberate slaves, if he deems it necessary; he reserves that question for his own decision as circumstances more. may present themselves. That he has the right will

and any officer, from the President downward, who same position of despotic barbarism as ancient Spain when she first began the accursed work of enslaving

slaveholders will not, we are persuaded, be successful. It ful. It cannot be that such an ignoring of God and

The pro-slavery Union men are caving in on all account of an interview with a party of rebels who came sides in our State upon Mr. Lincoln's emancipation within Gen. Halleck's lines under a flag of truce—the party policy. A friend just returned from Howard and being headed by Col. Jacob M. Thompson, Buchanan's Ann-Arundel Counties suprised me most agreeably by accounts of adhesion to emancipation on the part of the slaveholders of that section. One farmer has lost two out of six of his slaves, and the secessionists in the vicinity have taunted him until he declares he will lose everything he has in preventing them from "it grieves us to think of having to meet men we were the suprise of the slaveholders of that section. One farmer has that the war should have broken out at all, and particularly bitter against the Abolitionists. "We don't like to fight you Northern men," said Col. Thompson, "it grieves us to think of having to meet men we THE President has once more interposed in behalf recovering their facilities larger many of whomes not several of his slaves, called on an ardent Unionist to the criminal from its dying pillow, and administing the criminal from its dying pillow. of the criminal condial; yet mingled with alarming go with him to Washington, to help him recover his of its probably impending fate. We are lost ones, but he was refused with a rebuke for his arrings of its President has no real love for the exsympathies with the rebellion. The result of the culprit, and yet, in deference to mourning remonstrance was, that the weak-kneed Unionist ds who stand around the bedside, his good nature determined to go for emancipation as the only means ends who stand at other the better, his good hatter determined to go for emancipation as the only means of getting anything for those who are left. Howard brecates the sudden death of the giant wrong. County abounds in most cruel masters, and they are precates the studen death of the grant wrong. County abounds in most cruel masters, and they are fears it would "rend or wreck" something. losing their victims by scores every day. There is a would have the wrong abandoned very gralikelihood, as things look now, that there will be a decided falling off in the tobacco crops of Prince ally; gently, as the dews of heaven come, and with decided falling off in the tobacco crops of Prince eming reproaches, or even intimation that George's, so extensive is the exodus of the slaves. A out any seeming reproducts, and is now absolutely under their conout any seeming reproducts, and is now absolutely under their conout any seeming reproducts, and is now absolutely under their conout any seeming reproducts, and is now absolutely under their conout any seeming reproducts, and is now absolutely under their conout any seeming reproducts, and is now absolutely under their conout any seeming reproducts, and is now absolutely under their conout any seeming reproducts, and is now absolutely under their conout any seeming reproducts, and is now absolutely under their conout any seeming reproducts, and is now absolutely under their conout any seeming reproducts and is now absolutely under their conout any seeming reproducts and is now absolutely under their conout any seeming reproducts and is now absolutely under their conout any seeming reproducts and is now absolutely under their conout any seeming reproducts and r He is not to be restored to his rights Unionist, to go to Washington and get a favorite brother man. He is not to be restored to ms rights brother man. He is not to be restored to ms rights care in the state of theirs, who had fled from bondage. The slave of theirs, who had fled from bondage. The master pointedly refused, and told his wife that he was glad his slave had gone, for he should now have some hope of getting to heaven—since the occasion of his constant swearing had ceased; for it seems that he used do little more than the used that he used do little more than the used that he used do little more than the used that he used the used to be supplied to the use of theirs, who had fled from bondage. The master pointedly refused, and told his wife that he was glad his slave had gone, for he should now have some hope of getting to heaven—since the occasion of his constant swearing had ceased; for it seems that he was glad his slave had gone, for he should now have some hope of getting to heaven—since the occasion of his constant swearing had ceased; for it seems that he was glad his slave had gone, for he should now have some hope of getting the properties that he was glad his slave had gone, for he should now have some hope of getting the properties that he was glad his slave had gone, for he should now have some hope of getting the properties that he was glad his slave had gone, for he should now have some hope of getting the properties had the properties that he was glad his slave had gone, for he should now have some hope of getting the properties had the prope the grateful result is some unoccupied portion that he used do little more than swear at his bondcountry, and because where he may begin life anew, of earth's territory, where he may begin life anew, man, at the instigation of his wife, who was a hard

CONFISCATION—EMANCIPATION.

man expediency against the everlasting principles | waged for the perpetuation of slavery, but bountifully human expediency against the event and principles waged for the perpetuation of slavery, but boundfully of right? It almost seems like sacrilege to compare if it were to be prosecuted on the basis of Gen. Hunsuch a tardy and partial relaxation of oppression's ter's order. For this answer, he is very roundly grasp to the "gentle dews of heaven." Oh no; deserting them to any constant provide hy applying the provide hy applying the perpetuation of slavery, but boundfully the perpetuation of slavery, but boundfully of right? It almost seems like sacrilege to compare if it were to be prosecuted on the basis of Gen. Hunsuch a tardy and partial relaxation of oppression's ter's order. For this answer, he is very roundly abused as disloyal by the whole Democratic and Constant provide hyperstant provi crate not these sweet words by applying them to any of our compromises with the "sum of all villanies." servative Press not only, but by the New York Times, The World, Philadelphia North American, etc., etc.

Wait till we realize the sublime and beautiful idea But when Conservatives, like the Representatives of universal freedom and equality, on which our of Kentucky, tell Congress and the country that, if fathers laid the foundation of Liberty's temple, and the war for the Union is to be made a war upon there we may compare our legislation to the broad sunshine and the generous, gently falling dews of heaven.

Before the spread of Christianity in Britain, the cld Druidical superstition held the same iron sway that classes and the continuous statements to be made a war upon slavery they will urge their constituents to join them in fighting on the side of the rebellion, none but threaten to rebel in the interest of slavery is emission. It seems to be tacitly agreed that to be able to assure him that the Legislature was supposed to have stumbled on a wise precaution in that case.

THE CHURCH ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY. over all the institutions of the land, that slavery now nently loyal, constitutional and patriotic. Were not holds with us. No one dared to violate its sanctities the existence of such threats everywhere used as or question its prerogatives. Unexpectedly the high priest, armed and mounted on horseback, appeared before the assembled thousands at a great festival, and riding at full speed, hurled his spear against the and destroy the Union if they were thwarted? And temple of their gods. A momentary thrill of horror if it was right to use and defer to such menaces in at the rash deed, and the spell of the old tyranny order to carry an election, why not to shape the toperform the like service for our national idol! We Herald fairly blaze, throughout the canvass of 1860,

For our own part, we protest against all governgrim monster. Legally, they have done so already. ment by menace, all electioneering appeals to gene-The President says Gen. Hunter's act is "altogether ral or sectional cowardice. We would have no man's void." We must pause a moment before accepting vote at the polls or in Congress, influenced by threats this declaration of our honored Chief Magistrate. It or fears. We obey the requirements of the governis his province to give orders to his commanders; it ment, not without question or criticism, but with the is not his province to decide on the legality of their loyalty of freemen. And, whether Congress shall actions. That belongs to the courts. The President's pass an emancipation bill or not, or the President opinion as to the effect of Gen. Hunter's order on the issue an emancipation order or not, we stand for the status of the blacks in South Carolina, Georgia and most unflinching and enthusiastic support of the war

Not that we consider the attitude of the governthe war is over, and civil law once more resumes its ment toward slavery unimportant—on the contrary, proper force, this question will come up for decision we know that this is the key of the position. Were Mr. Crittenden President, to-day, with a subservient Congress, he could evolve from this struggle but one destiny of one million human beings. It is surprising of these two results: 1. The substantial triumph of the rebellion; or, 2. The downfall of the Slave Power. that the President should have so lightly and hastily the rebellion; or, 2. The downfall of the Slave Power. Pronounced the act of freedom void. If he has made Turn and twist as you may, no power short of Omni-

Look at the position of Gen. Butler, with a gallant and victorious army, an invincible flotilla, in quiet possession of the lower Mississippi and the chief city matter of the clearest and plainest law, that Generals of the cotton States. He is known to the entire South in the field, subject always to the orders of the Com- as a pro-slavery Democrat. Nobody confronts him; mander-in-Chief, can do any act which he could do if no force threatens him; yet he rules just so much be took the field in person, and that they have the of the South as is commanded by his guns—not an same right to liberate slaves, under the war power, which he possesses." The difference between them, continues The Republican, is this; "that whereas he sympathy for the Union cause. He can conquer the rebellion in Louisiana and Mississippi, whenever he can control him. But in the absence of such control- is at liberty to call to his aid every loyal Unionist, regardless of color, and not till then.

So with Gen. Hunter in South Carolina. He has hardly a foothold on the mainland of that State. No white South Carolinian has cheered the National flag freedom have been vested in a million of people, formerly known as slaves; where, we ask, is the authothe Sea Islands. A few daring negroes have escaped rity to take those vested rights away? Does such a to our encampments—nobody else. But let Gen Hunter proclaim freedom to all whose hearts and hands are for the Union, and he has a majority of the people of South Carolina on his side to-day "Military necessity" recognizes this truth; it is poli-

tion have so clear a case that we can afford to wait. Every march in the rebel region, showing our soldiers who are their friends and who are their enemies, makes some converts to emancipation. Every triumph helps on the good cause. Every defeat, with its rebel treacheries and butcheries, helps it still

ore.

If our troops escape an ambuscade or surprise, it scarcely be questioned; it was unanswerably mainiss almost uniformly through the timely warning tained by John Quincy Adams; in fact, to deny it given by a "contraband." If they surprise the would be to an advertise of would be to deny the war power altogether. Once liberated, any attempt to touch them is kidnapping; their success is the same. Our, brave soldiers have and any of their success is the same. their success is the same. Our, brave soldiers have irradiated this whole contest with prodigies of valor; attempts to enslave a freedman, exposes himself to yet the two most desperate and gallant achievements the passet of the passet the penalty of the law. If it be not so, law and lib-erty are empty names. If we have the right to kid-hap freemen at home, we have the right to kid-freemen at home, we have the right to kid-party are empty names. If we have the right to kid-freemen at home, we have the right to kid-freemen at home a freemen at home, we have the right to kidnap prize-crew; and the running of the standard of the same position of and our government occupies the same position of and our government occupies the same position of the standard or the running of the same position of the standard or the running of the same position of the standard or the running of the same position of the standard or the same position of the standard or the running of the standard or the same position of the standard or the standard The blacks have done gallantly what they have been allowed to do. Had the military necessity of their emancipation been admitted and declared at the outset, they would have done a hundred times

more. Proclaim emancipation to-morrow, and ask for one hundred thousand of them to serve the Union cause in any manful capacity, and they will very soon report themselves. If the nation thinks best to wait awhile, so, we presume, will they. The moral

Abolitionists. I know," he continued, "you have very few of them here; but if you could collect a regiment of them, I'd like to pick out a regiment of our fire-eaters, and have them brought out face to face in an open field. I'd be willing to abide by the result, go which way it would. But we don't like to have to

"I do regret one thing," he said again, addressing himself to the officer commanding the pickets of the 17th Ohio, Col. Connell, whom he had known as an old-line Democrat, "and that is, that the old Democratic party is permitting itself to be used by the Abolitionists, and is now absolutely under their consee how it will be when the war is over," said Col. Thompson. "Even now you can see how Congress is drifting, and the current is sure to set stronger and stronger in the same direction." "But you might have checked the current if your members had stayed in Congress," suggested a bystader. "Oh, no! we might, perhaps, have pushed off the evil day a little further, but that was all. Abolitionism is no! we might, perhaps, have pushed off the evil day a little further, but that was all. Abolitionism is going to sweep everything before it, just as we foresaw it would. It was just as well to meet the matter now as any time, but we did not expect you North-ern Democrats to help swell the Abolition power." And then followed inquiries almost innumerable,

Gov. Andrew of Massachusetts, being officially called on for more soldiers for the Union armies, told him of his being the Editor of The Statesman; possible that a confishing true, bother by the order of massachusetts, being officially col. T. asked after Matt. Martin of Columbus. I nances of heaven to execute strict and impartial justice to all, has no higher sense of his responsibilities responsibilities to the God whose minister he is, than thus to balance to the God whose minister he is, than thus to balance setts would furnish them slowly if the war was to be that up North we accused him of being a pretty fair secessionist for Ohio latitude, "I am very glad to hear it!" exclaimed the Colonel. "Very glad, indeed,

I assure you."

The Colonel was anxious to know what Cox's chances for reëlection were from the Columbus District. I know, of course, that he is doing well, but will he get to Congress again?" It was particularly pleasant to be able to assure him that the Legislature

Tremont Temple on Tuesday evening, May 27. The attendance was not very large, only about two-thirds of the area and galleries being full at the commence-

sary absence, among whom were Prof. Calvin E. Stowe of Andover, and Rev. Mr. Wolcott of Cleve- as silently retreated from before Richmond. It may land, Ohio. He continued in a brief address, stating not conduce to their success to retreat so constantly the objects of the Society, and remarking that President Lincoln, in his opinion, really desired to liberate the slaves if he was confident of being sustained by

The following resolutions, offered by Henry Theever of Jewett City, Conn., were then read, and finally adopted:

Resolved, That in common, we believe, with the great body of true Christians throughout this country (and the same, we are satisfied, will be found to hold throughout all Christendom), this Society regards with inexpressible grief the late repudiation by President Lincoln of the wise and necessary Army Order No. 11 of Major-General Hunter, in the Department of the South. And we cannot withhold the conviction, that if the President's repudiation of said emancipation of the pretraction of this unparalleled war; and not the anti-slavery Governors of loyal States, like Massachusetts, whose "roads swarm with men," at the eal of our patriotic Andrew, eager to fight "with God and human nature on their side," and to fire the hitherto tabooed "MAGAZINE" of the rebel enemy.

Resolved, That, in the judgment of this Society—while the manifest advance of anti-slavery sentiment in the country, during the last year, is matter of devout thanksgiving; and while the abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia, for which we both congratulate the nation and praise God, is worth to the country all the cost of such a dreadful war, seeing that it was not to be lind peacefully—there is, at the present time, more need than ever in the nation of thorough Christian principle and activity, to counteract the influence of a timid and temporizing expediency, which has so long been acted upon in Church and State that it has become the habit, both of the national politics and the national religion.

Resolved, That, in our view, national emancipation of

become the habit, both of the national politics and the national religion.

Resolved, That, in our view, national emancipation of the enslaved, because such national emancipation is both just and constitutional, is the only evidence of national repentance of the iniquity of slaveholding which a righteous God can accept, and thereupon lift His scourge from the suffering nation: and, therefore,

Resolved, That it is now more than ever the duty of the Church and of the Ministry to urge such immediate repentance upon the nation and the government, as being both right in itself and necessary for the successful closing up of the war—independently of any proposition of expatriation or of colonization, which are only to be resorted to at the request of the emancipated themselves, and in conformity with a wise plan of Christian benevolence and justice, that shall acknowledge the nation's debt to the entire body of its freemen.

while wise plan or Christian benevolence and Justice, that, shall acknowledge the nation's debt to the entire body of its freemen.

Resolved, That for teachers of religion and morality to argue, as some are at this time arguing, that "what territory slavery now has slavery may keep and curse if it will, but it shall snatch no more," is essentially anti-Christian, and incompatible with loyalty to the Great Head of the Church and King of Nations; and if the same principle were acted upon with reference to other evils and crimes in the world than slavery, there would be an end to all progress and reform whatever.

Resolved, That unanimity among Christians, in regard to the policy to be now pursued by the National government toward the still enslaved and recently emancipated, is so important that a National Convention of American Christians, irrespective of school or sect, at Washington or elsewhere, is to be greatly desired, in order to lay before the government what is the present requisition of Christianity in reference to unconditional emancipation, and in order also to give expression to our well-matured convictions concerning the position which the Church should occupy in the present glorious hour of opportunity offered by God to a guilty nation.

Resolved, finally, That there is no propriety in discussing

resent glorious hour of opportunity onered by doct as a guilty nation.

Resolved, finally, That there is no propriety in discussing the question what shall we do with emancipated slaves, or the nation's freedmen, since it is clear that God and their own brawny arms of industry, under the stimulus of wages, and the need which the country has of their labor, are satisfactorily settling that. But, as justly put hy an eloquent advocate of the rights of man, and a broad Christian statesman, the question is, "Is there virtue, intelligence, purpose, enough in the North to absorb the barbarism of fifteen States, neutralize it, and survive a united, free

Resolved, That we congratulate the country upon the discovery made by the managers of the New York American Tract Society during the last year, that the publication of tracts and books on slavery is "not inconsistent with the catholic basis of said Society." Such a discovery, though made only by the lurid light of the flames of war waged in the interests of slavery, warrants the expectation that it will soon be found out also that publications on the duty of immediate emancipation "are calculated to receive the approbation of all evangelical Christians."

The following resolution was then submitted by the Secretary, seconded in a vigorous and eloquent

speech by Dr. West, of Boston, and adopted: Resolved, That this Society hereby offers its warm sympathy to Rev. George Gordon, of Iberia College, Onio, unjustly sentenced for alleged violation of the Fugitive Slave law to six months' imprisonment in Cleveland Jail; and we commend his refusal to accept a reprieve from President Lincoln in terms that implied him to have been guilty of a crime in doing to a brother man as he would be done by; and this Society fervently prays that, in the annals of the United States the name of Mr. Gordon may be written as the last of the markyrs under the most unjust statute that has ever disgraced a Christian State.

A resolution was also passed, instructing the Committee of award, for the best tract on the question, How shall Northern Christians absolve themselves from all responsible connection with slavery? to offer the same for publication to the Publishing Committee of the Boston American Tract Society.

After a vote of thanks to the choir of Rev. Mr.

THE REWARD OF LOYALTY.

From The Evening Post.

A PRIVATE correspondent, a trustworthy gentleman, forming part of the advance of our army on the Peninsula, writes, in a note dated "On the Chickahominy, May 24th," " Eleven rebels came across the creek to-day, and gave themselves up, at New Bridge. A private of the Eighth Illinois cavalry was wounded in a little skirmish. Gen. Stoneman saw a negro coming into our lines just after the affair yesterday. He ordered him off; and between our pickets and the of caring for the remains of those whom they have enemy's the fellow was shot."

Gen. Stoneman may be a very good cavalry of-ficer; but if he has been guilty of a cold blooded murder like this, he should be tried and cashiered rrom the army which is disgraced, not less by the stupidity which turns away a man likely to give useful information to the Commanding General, than by such inhumanity. While such unmilitary conduct as this is tolerated in the army, we need not wonder at the secrecy in which the enemy shrouds his movements. Manassas was evacuated before our Care THE anniversary of this Society was held at the erals knew that a regiment had left; and rebel offi cers captured at Williamsburg say, "Our (rebel) forces were withdrawn by one or two regiments at a time, and concentrated in the vicinity of Richmond We were nearly two months in evacuating Centre-ville and Manassas." This we take from a report of

escape; and it is reported this morning that they have but it certainly does not add to the reputation of ou Generals, or take away from the duration or exper siveness of the war, to permit them, time and again to accomplish, with absolute safety, the most delicate of all operations in war.

Suppose Gen. Stoneman had led the advance of Gen. Banks's army. That was saved by a negro who | broached in this enlightened century." ran into our camp, out of breath, and informed our officers that the enemy were upon them. But Stoneman would have had him shot as he came in. well known that these negroes have a more thorough knowledge of the enemy's country than any white ble, horrible to contemplate." men. Their means of getting information are certainly better than those of the average privates in Gilmer from Guilford County, rose in his place and the rebel army. If it is useful at all to get news of reminded Kenneth Rayner "that the Chief Justice of the enemy's movements, it would seem that these the United States once gave a decision to the effect people should be welcomed. But they are repulsed; that slaves were property, and had no rights that sent back, when they come to us at the risk of their white men were bound to respect; and that he, Raylives, and in this instance shot, for efforts to serve the ner, endorsed and approved of that decision, calling cause of the Union.

or sense, for feeling and showing, under all circumstances, a jealous enmity towards black men. feeling in such persons is not without cause. certainly to be doubted if many black men would "I would remind those gentlemen," said Mr. G., stultify themselves by refusing to accept information " whose consciences are so suddenly outraged by the from whites, if the situation were reversed. But such introduction of this proposition to levy a tax on persons should not be put in the advance of our slaves, that they all, without a single exception, armies. They should not be there at all. We run heartly concurred with the Chief Justice in his decitoo great risks by tolerating such criminal folly. Congress should pass a law regulating this matter. dent that their consciences have undergone no change It may be humiliating to some army officers to be on this subject, hence we are led to understand that ordered to get information where they can best get their pockets alone are affected. It can be regarded it; but this humiliation seems to be necessary. it be made a law that any man who serves the Union the steamer Planter out of Charleston.

MISJUDGED LENIENCY TO REBELS. Correspondence of The N. Y. Times.

FALMOUTH, Va., May 21, 1862. ONE tires of bridge-building, sickens of standing independer guard over rebel property for the benefit of owners treasure. who are bearing arms against him in the Confederate armies. The proclamation, "We come to protect, not to destroy you," has grown stale by repetition; it has fallen so often upon contumacious rebel ears without bringing back the faintest echo of loyalty or good feeling, that our soldiers are tired of hearing it uttered whether correctly edict into uttered—loth to further carry the merciful edict into struggle was going on, and obliged those who repre execution. I scarcely blame them, for it was not for this that they enlisted. They came to put down the rebellion, not to pat the backs of those engaged in it. When we first entered Fredericksburg, the inhabition and when the result is the served to rise in terror; they knew that they deserved to rise in your places and refuse to be taxed. By purishment and or next debt are served to rise in your places and refuse to be taxed. By punishment, and expected it would be meted out to objecting to pay your share of this great debt you them unsparingly. The consequence was that they were humble, thankful, to know that their lives were for you. I desire to know if there can be anything them unsparingly. The consequence was attactorily settling that. But, as justly put by an eloquent advocate of the rights of man, and a broad Christian reputation is, "Is there virtue, intelligence, statesman, the question is, "Is there virtue, intelligence, purpose, enough in the North to absorb the barbarism of fifteen States, neutralize it, and survive a united, free, Christian Republic?"

The choir of Rev. Mr. Grimes's Church sung the Star Spangled Banner, after which Rev. Mr. Trask of Fitchburg addressed the audience. He believed that Hunter stock was above par and was going up, and believed also in Abraham Lincoln. The South had believed also in Abraham Lincoln. The South had in the rebel army, and openly regretting that his rheuther than the rebel army, and openly regretting that his rheuther than the rebel army, and openly regretting that his rheuther than the rebel army, and openly regretting that his rheuther than the rebel army, and openly regretting that his rheuther than the rebel army, and openly regretting that his rheuther than the rebel army, and openly regretting that his rheuther than the rebel army, and openly regretting that his rheuther than the rebel army and openly regretting that his rheuther than the rebel army, and openly regretting that his rheuther than the rebel army and openly regretting that his rheuther than the rebel army and openly regretting that his rheuther than the rebel army and openly regretting that his rheuther than the rebel army and openly regretting that his rheuther than the rebel army and openly regretting that his rheuther than the rebel army and openly regretting that his rheuther than the rebel army and openly regretting that his rheuther than the rebel army and openly regretting that his rheuther than the rebel and the recent than the relation of secession, and an not now. I love the observation in favor of secession, and an not now. I love the old Union, and long to return to its folds. I had no voice in contracting this the resulted in a Union disaster. A ne same in agreement section of the section provides the same of the section provides the section provides the same of the section provides that the section provides the same of the section provides that the section provides the same of the same of the same of the section provides the same of the same of the section provides that the section provides the same of the sam

JUBLISHED WEEKLY. ON SATURDAY, AT THE ABOUTTONITY, ALL OF A BENEFIT OF A BENEFIT OF THE ABOUTTONITY, ALL OF A BENEFIT OF A BENEFIT OF THE ABOUTTONITY, ALL OF A BENEFIT OF A BENEFIT OF THE ABOUTTONITY, ALL OF A BENEFIT OF A BENEFIT OF THE ABOUTTONITY, ALL OF A BENEFIT OF A BENEFIT OF THE ABOUTTONITY, ALL OF A BENEFIT OF A BENEFIT OF THE ABOUTTONITY, ALL OF A BENEFIT OF A BENEFIT OF THE ABOUTTONITY, ALL OF A BENEFIT OF A BENEFIT OF THE ABOUTTONITY, ALL OF A BENEFIT OF A BENEFIT OF THE ABOUTTONITY, ALL OF A BENEFIT OF A BENEFIT OF THE ABOUTTONITY, ALL OF A BENEFIT OF A tect is a falsehood. It is not for the accomplishment of any such esthetic task that the loyal North has poured out its millions and its blood. We come to conquer; to wipe out the debt of ages; to teach these chivalrous gentlemen who bayonet helpless men on the battle-field that we are neither fools nor mudsills; to crush out the rebellion, and unfalteringly push the work to its completion. Mercy to those who ask it, protection where the repentant claim it; their hands, not an olive branch in their mouths. What wonder that the wives and daughters of these

men who are fighting us to the bitter end despise us. Here we come, mighty with armies and terrible with banners; but not to conquer, oh no! Simply to nourish and protect, and show the South that we are right good fellows, and chivalrous to have the south that we are right good fellows, and chivalrous to have the south that we are right good fellows, and chivalrous to have the south that we are right good fellows, and chivalrous to have the south that we are right good fellows. nourish and protect, and show the South that we are mean to occupy and what they expect him to do, and right good fellows, and chivalrous to bear arms, but loud in their clamor that slavery shall not suffer and Southerners have always thought us fools, and now they think us doubly so. But yesterday I heard a cream-faced officer arguing with an old beldame in her doorway: "My good women, yellow the same prompt and determined demand that the right shall be heard and regarded.

But there is one estimated.

her doorway: "My good woman, we come to pro-tect you and not—" "Who asked your protection?" tect you and not—" "Who asked your protection?" by this untoward proclamation. Gen. Hunter is not she shouted; "I hate you and we all hate you." And I admire her spirit. That is the tone exactly that men should string themselves up to if they intend to fight. Clearly we are right or wrong in this war—if fight. Clearly we are right or wrong in this war-if

fight. Clearly we are right or wrong in this war—it wrong, let us disband our armies and return to the fileasant paths of peace; if right, march to the Gulf without apology or asking pardon for desecrating door-yards. Desecrating door-yards, indeed! A spoon-souled doctor in this division humbly asked permission of the people of Falmouth to bury our soldiers, slain in the engagement on the skirts of the village, in the revolutionary burying-ground, saying that sooner than offend their prejudices he'd bury them outside, by the road, in a ditch, anywhere. Offend the prejudices of rebels and traitors, by burying in sacred ground the dead who fall in so holy a cause as that in which we are now engaged! I'd cause as that in which we are now engaged! I'd bury carrion under their noses, and choose for the last resting-place of our dead the most beautiful lawn that any Southern village affords. Let these people come humbly to us, and crave the privilege martyred, and refuse them the honor unless they come with bowed, uncovered heads, and in sackcloth and ashes. I am sick of squeamishness and spoon-

NEWBERN, May 22, 1862. EVENTS have recently transpired in the State Convention at Raleigh, which are of the most significant character. Strange things are brought about in revo-

ment of the exercises.

Rev. J. C. Webster of Hopkinton, President of the conversations with a rebel officer made a prisoner at the battle of Williamsburgh, which now lies before by reading of Scriptures, and a prayer by Rev. Mr.

We were nearly two months in evacuating Centre ville and Manassas." This we take from a report of children's antipathy, and angry parents' protests.

As a farm laborer, to some extent, the African may the battle of Williamsburgh, which now lies before the battle of Williamsburgh, which now lies before the battle of Williamsburgh, which now lies before the battle of Williamsburgh with similar success.

New Jerus Laborer and Laborer

The annual tax on all slaves over 5 and less than 10 years of age is \$5; over 10 and less than 15, \$10; over 15 and less than 20, \$15; over 20 and less than 45, \$20.

The annual tax on all slaves over 5 and less than 10 years and kindness from rude and boisterous sailors.

We put a stigma upon the black man's color than 20, \$15; over 20 and less than 45, \$20.

As strange as it may seem, this measure became a think that such an outrageous proposition should be broached in this enlightened century." "What," says Kenneth Rayner, "do you propose to levy a tax upon human beings that have souls? Why, sir, a more shocking barbarity could not be perpetrated. a greater insult ever offered to the Almighty? Horri-

At this stage of the proceedings the Hon. John A. ause of the Union.

It is perhaps hard to blame a man of small brains desired to know if the gentleman's views had undergone a change, and if so, in what particular. Is it The the gentleman's conscience or pocket that is outIt is raged? Which is the most horrible to contemplate?" sion that slaves are property; therefore, it is self-evi-

Let as only a tax on service, not on souls. "I also, while I am up, desire to call the attention cause in any way shall be rewarded; and that no of those gentlemen who are opposing this measure man who approaches our lines shall be sent away to the fact that they, and they alone, were chiefly before his business is known. If a negro proves to instrumental in carrying North Carolina out of the be a spy, let him be shot; but if, as is much more Union. Yes, gentlemen, it is you who were in favor likely, he comes to us with information, let it be of contracting a great debt by carrying on a war enacted that he shall at least have his freedom. The with the Union. You claimed that secession was black pilot Small was not sent back when he brought necessary, in order to give better security to the institution of slavery; hence it was for the exclusive benefit of your property that secession took place, and this enormous debt was contracted, and all of this the commencement of secession you were exceedingly patriotic, and said that the South must secure her independence at That the South must secure her and generous act. But if it allows the simple and generous act.

slavery, or slavery without the Union—brought to bear upon the President, while clamor and excitement were at their height. These men have carried their points several times by their insolent demands, and they are only successful another time. The practical value of the point gained is not very great; but the fact that such a revoking proclamation has been issued under this pressure contains a lesson that should not, and we believe will not, be lost upon the friends of freedom. They can learn by example, what may be done when it is insisted upon. Had they been as regardless of the dispire of the relation.

cause of liberty will only be interrupted in its progress

MAY MAIL-CARRIERS BE BLACK?

THE African may be defined as a being created to show how wicked white men can be. The system of law in the slave States is an elaborate and stupendous attempt to debauch one race by systematically defrauding another. The master's selfishness is the horizon over which the slave's life rises and sets.

The law ordains it. Public opinion confirms it.

The North has cleansed itself from the laws. But

not from the public sentiment generated by slavery. Black men are not made subject to the irresponsible powers or passions of other men. But they are restrained by law, and by an even stronger barrier prejudice-from the free use of their own powers

Almost all avenues of industry are as effectually blocked to them by prejudice, as if a law and an officer warned them off. Schools even, in effect, are shut against them. A cold legal permission of attendance

in the shape of a tax upon slaves. The following finds himself fairly treated on the ship's deck. pits, papers, and people might take lessons in justice We put a stigma upon the black man's color, and

then plead that prejudice against the commonest fair dealing. We shut him out of schools, and then law by a large majority, and is now embodied in the bitterly inveigh against the ignorance of his kind. State Constitution. Of course, the most extensive We shut up all learned professions from his reach, slaveholders opposed this mode of taxation "as at and withhold the motives for ordinary enterprise, and war with Christian principles, and were shocked to then declare that he is an inferior being, fitted only for menial services. As fast then as it can be done, let Christians take

out of the way of black men, and of all men, the stumbling-blocks that prejudice and injustice have cast down before them. One step in this direction Congress seemed likely to take, and should have taken. We are pained to see that it has been prevented and that Mr. Colfax, of whom we had a right to expect better things, has had a leading part in preenting it. * * * * * * *

It may not be of much immediate pratical import

ance to colored men that they be permitted to carry the mails when they can do it better than anybody else; but the recognition by this government of the right of a black man to perform any duty which he can discharge well—the recognition by the government of the United States that a black man is a MAN, with civil rights and common privileges—that is important beyond any estimate!

Against the tremendous prejudices existing, does any man believe that a colored man would ever get a contract or a driver's seat without he were em nently fit and trustworthy? Everybody else would have such an advantage over him that the mere fact of getting a trust would be proof eminent that he ought to have it. We do not say that a black man should have favors granted by law because he is a black man. But we do say, that if, in any case, a black man is the best man for carrying the mails Congress ought to say that his color is no disqualifcation. Masters often trust black men with their families and their estates. Slavery trusts the black man. We demand that liberty shall do the same. No man is doing justice to himself or to American ideas who refuses to let a man stand at his own proper personal worth, without regard to nationality

We had a right to hope from this Congress a recognition of the simple rights of manhood in the African. We had a right to expect of Mr. Colfax a independence, at whatever sacrifice of blood or treasure.

"Gentlemen, you have succeeded in forcing the State out of the Union; you have also succeeded in better would it have been to say "it is inexpedient," and generous act. But it is were to be remarked, what and generous act. But it is were to be remarked, what and generous act. But it is refusal? And if from any misfortune he were compelled to be a mouthpiece to a committee or a party, how much better would it have been to say "it is inexpedient," for party reasons, to do a just act; and we adjourn it to a later day, when Republicanism is so strong that it can afford to be right." That would have hit the nail on the head.—Independent.

LAUGHING AT THE NEGRO.

Baltimore, May 26.—Capt. George Smith, who escaped from Front Royal, says they were first informed of the approach of the enemy by a mounted negro man, who was laughed at. Col. Kenley at length became convinced of the truth of his story, and the long roll was beaten. The men springing hastily to arms formed in line by companies.

save the lives of thousands of our brave Northern save the lives of the soldiers, your Conservatives, your Hunkers, your soldiers. Your Conservatives, your Hunkers, your Border-State Conditional Unionists, and your North-Border-State Conditions: Chronists, and your Northern Semi-Traitors, all would fain laugh you to scorn—they all laugh at the negro. Well, the negro can be laughed at a while longer, perhaps, with apparent. mpunity; but the hour is coming when he cannot be. The hour is coming when our government, our rmies, and our nation, will be glad to use against this monstrous rebellion all the resources which God and nature have put into their hands, even the now despised negro. Let them laugh who may, but let them remember, all the while, Front Royal, and how the negro was laughed at.—Concord (N. H.) Inde-

National Anti-Stavery Standard,

WITHOUT CONCEALMENT-WITHOUT COMPROMISE.

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, JUNE 7, 1862.

CORRESPONDENTS will greatly oblige us by a careful observance of the following directions, viz.: Letters enclosing matter for publication, or relating in any way to the editorial conduct of the paper, should be addressed, "Editor of the Anti-Slavery Standard, No. 48 BEEKMAN STREET, NEW YORK."

Letters enclosing subscriptions, or relating in any way to the business of the office, should be addressed, "Publisher of the Anti-Slavery Standard, No. 48 Beekman street,

THE NEW ENGLAND ANTI-SLAVERY CONVENTION.

THE Annual New England Anti-Slavery Convention commenced its sessions at the Melodeon, in Boston, on Wednesday, May 28th.

At 101 o'clock, the Convention was called to order by EDMUND QUINCY, President of the Massachusetts Anti-Slavery Society.

The Committee of Arrangements proposed, through

For President EDMUND QUINCY, of Dedham. Vice. Prosidente William asupy, of Newburyport;

Andrew T. Foss, Manchester, N. H.; Leonard Chase, M. Chase, Canton; John T. Sargent, Boston; William I. Bowditch, Brookline; Elias Richards, Weymouth; they have suffered, and still are suffering, at the hands Elizabeth B. Chase, Valley Falls, R. L. Secretaries-Samuel May, Jr., Charles K. Whipple

Wendell P. Garrison.

Business Committee-Wm. Lloyd Garrison, Wendell Phillips, Parker Pillsbury, William H. Fish, E. H. Hevwood, Wm. Wells Brown, Charles Follen, Geo. W. Stacy, Aaron M. Powell, Mrs. Ernestine L. Rose, Miss Susan B. Anthony, Abby Kelley Foster.

Finance Committee-E. D. Draper, Hopedale; James N. Buffum, Lynn; Maria S. Page, Boston; Elbridge Sprague, Abington; Reuben H. Ober, Boston; Anna R. Powell, Ghent, N. Y.

The Convention accepted the officers thus nomi-

nated. EDMUND QUINCY, in taking the chair, addressed the Convention. He thanked the Convention for the honor conferred upon him, in electing him to preside over its deliberations. He explained the grounds upon which the Board of Managers of the Massachusetts Anti-Slavery Society had decided not to call together the per cent. at least from the prospect of restoring any New England Convention last year. He reviewed briefly the political anti-slavery history of the country during the two years past, showing how the will and purpose of the Northern people had triumphed over the conspiracy of the South and the more miserable cabals of their Northern sympathizers, in their purpose to elevate slavery to be the supreme power of the land. He pointed out and enforced the duty of the Abolitionists in this critical and momentous hour. He referred to the general satisfaction felt throughout the North at the McClellan by his delay, and by permitting his enemy Proclamation of Gen. David Hunter, and his remarks again and again to escape him-the President. by were warmly applauded. He expressed the disappoint- allowing Mercier, the representative of a foreign govment and pain so generally felt when President Lincoln interposed his veto upon that great act of emancipation; but added his conviction that the President would Union, whatever their aim and disposition be. The himself exercise that great power whenever he saw the President is the only man who ever dared to thrust life of the Nation to be depending upon the proclama- back a million of men into slavery again. Now, tion of liberty to all. He thought we were never in so I rejoice, in this month of May, to say that we great danger of foreign intervention as at this moment; and that the President's late proclamation had, how- the same position which Gov. Andrew of Massachu. ever differently meant, done more to complicate our for- setts has taken in his late letter to Secretary Stanton eign relations than any other thing which has hap- (immense cheering). We want every Senator and pened. When, added to this, we consider the late en- every Representative in Congress to take the stand of forcement of the Fugitive Slave law at Washington, it Senator Grimes, of Iowa, who refuses to vote to the is easy to see that that large middle class of the British Administration another man or another dollar, until he nation, which has hitherto held back their government knows what is to be done with them. Our duty now from intervention in our national affairs, will be very is, if we would maintain the Union and save the counlikely to lose all interest in our war, and all hope that try, to call upon Congress, to address the President, by it will prove a war for freedom, and even to call on their memorial, to remove the present Commander-in-Chief, government to interpose their power with an anti- and to put Sigel, or Fremont, or some person ready to slavery purpose. He again exhorted the anti-slavery people of the North to stand firm, and hoped that their sir, that this Convention request the President to labors might make it unnecessary ever again to hold a remove Gen. McClellan, and put Gen. Sigel in his New England Anti-Slavery Convention.

Mr. GARRISON, from the Committee of Business, reported the following resolutions, the reading of which was frequently interrupted by applause:

1. Resolved, That, first of all, we congratulate the tru friends of their country everywhere—and especially thos who have toiled so long and untiringly in the Anti-Slaver field—upon the immediate abolition of slavery in the Dis trict of Columbia by act of Congress—an act whereby th Seat of Government has, after seventy years of shame and opprobrium, been rescued from the accursed influences and manifold horrors of the presence of that barbarous system, and henceforth consecrated to freedom and free institu-

and henceforth consecrated to freedom and free institutions.

2. Resolved, That the glory of this deed is dimmed by the
fact, that it was carried through both houses of Congress
by a strict party vote—the Republican members, to their
lasting historic honor, voting in the affirmative, and the
Democratic members, to their enduring infamy, recording
their votes against it; nevertheless, a deed sanctioned and
demanded alike by the Constitution of the United States, by
the popular voice, and by all the claims of humanity and
justice—the consequences of which cannot fail to have a
vital and overmastering influence in the future in shaping
national legislation, to be in all respects blessed and beneficent, and to lead the way to the extinction of slavery in
every part of the land.

ficent, and to lead the way acceptant of the land.

3. Resolved, That the thanks of this Convention be profered to the Hon. Charles Sumner and the Hon. Henry Wilson in special, and to those other members of Congress in general, through whose persistent efforts and eloquent distributions. was at last consummated.

4. Resolved, That, since the abolition of slavery in the

4. Resolved, That, since the abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia has occurred, the frightful paradox has been presented of slave-hunters from Maryland and Virginia swarming the Capital in quest of their fugitive slaves, and in various instances recovering them both by military and civil process; so that with the songs of jubilee have been mingled the shrieks and wallings of despair, and scenes the most joyous and the most depressing have been strangely blended in the same hour, within the same limits, and under the same governmental authority.

5. Resolved, That whatever constitutional obligation may have existed for the rendition of fugitive slaves in any of the States, there is and has been none in relation to the District of Columbia; and Congress, therefore, should lose no time in declaring freedom to every person found within the limits of the Capital, against any and every slaveholding claimant whatever.

ing claimant whatever.

6. Resolved, That special credit is to be awarded to government, for having at this juncture made a treaty with England, whereby the right of search is equitably provided for in relation to the suppression of the foreign slave trade; so that the ocean slave-traffickers may no longer find shel-

d. That it will ever redound to the military se 7. Resolved, That it will ever redound to the military sagacity, noble patriotism, and considerate humanity of Gen. Fremont, that, in August last, he decreed the liberation of all the slaves owned by the rebels in the State of Missouri, then a portion of his military district; and the enthusiastic manner in which it was universally applauded throughout the North was demonstrative proof of the popular feeling in regard to the most effective method for suppressing the rebellious movement of the South.

8. Resolved, That a still more effective blow, one on a wider scale, was recently struck at the rebellion by Gen.

8. Resolved, That a still more effective blow, one on a wider scale, was recently struck at the rebellion by Gen. Hunter, in decreeing that "the persons in Georgia, Florida, and South Carolina, heretofore held as slaves, are forever free" (these States comprising the Military Department of the South over which he is placed in command), on the ground that "slavery and martial law in a free country are altogether incompatible."

9. Resolved, That in swiftly revoking these decrees of Gen. Fremont and Gen. Hunter, President Lincoln has twice officially interposed, with whatever "honesty" of purpose, in the most direct manner, so as to give fresh zeal and encouragement to the traitors who are banded together for the overthrow of the government—to disconst and discharges and

I, Assolved, that though, for Freedom space, we might ly, as a nation, risk our prosperity and our existence, it be only a deed of the utmost shame and disgrace, if, for a slavery's sake, we continue longer to imperil all that fathers gained, all that we enjoy, and all the vast

promise of the future for our children.

14. Resolved, That the President and Congress, by not making the necessary use of their power for the abolition of slavery and the confiscation of the rebel property, neglect in an inexcusable manner the interests of the people of the North and the safety of the republic; that they unnecessarily prolong the war, unnecessarily risk the lives of thousands, unnecessarily impose upon the people a daily sacrifice of millions of dollars, and unnecessarily tax posterity to pay for the crimes of slaveholders, and the faults of those who conduct the war against them.

15. Resolved, That we declare that it is the right and the duty of the people to insist that the war shall be no longer carried on in the interest of slavery, and that the President and Congress be held responsible for all the blood and money which are sacrificed rather for the preservation of slavery and consideration towards the rebels, than for the

avery and consideration towards the rebels, than for t hment of freedom and the benefit of the people

Hon. Francis W. Bird, of Walpole, was introduced to Samuel May, Jr., the following as Officers of the Conventhe meeting. He described the state of bitter and nalignant feeling proveiling the people of the North. He described also the condition of the escaped John Bailey, Lynn; Bourne Spooner, Plymouth; slaves (or "contrabands,") at Fortress Monroe-the friendly and successful labors of Mr. Wilder (of Bos-Milford, N. H.; Benjamin Snow, Jr., Fitchburg; Albert ton) in their behalf—the honorable course of Gen. Wool towards them-but the injustice and ill-treatment Ellis Allen, Medfield; Joshua T. Everett, Princeton; of many of the United States army officers. He spoke of their schools, so-called, and of the great pains they took to learn, under many most discouraging circum-

stances.

WENDELL PHILLIPS was warmly applauded as he took the floor. He thought the facts which Mr. Bird had given us were the key to the whole subject. They showed the prevalent feeling of the country towards the colored man, and indicated that the country is not ready to settle the question, as alone it can be settled, by doing justice to the enslaved and oppressed portion of the land. Mr. Phillips recounted many other facts which point to the same conclusion. He said that at London, of all the ministers there representing other nations, Mr. Adams, the United States minister, is the only one who refuses to recognize the Republic of Hayti, and holds no intercourse with the Haytian Minister. He spoke of the far more pregnant fact that President Lincoln had so hastily annulled Gen. Hunter's act of emancipation, as one which had taken twenty-five union of the States. He referred to the very many and most important services rendered to our army and the Union cause by black men and slaves. He spoke of the recent votes of five Massachusetts Representatives AGAINST the bill to set free the slaves of rebels, by which votes the bill was defeated-Dawes, Delano, Rice Train, Thomas, treading to the ground the first emancipation proposal which had been brought before the House. The Cabinet of the President, by their delaysernment, to go in his official capacity to the heart of the rebel camp: are all essentially traitorous to the want every Governor of every Northern State to take fight the battles of the Union, in his place. "I move,

place " (loud applause). Adjourned to 1 before 3.

officers of the Convention.

Afternoon Session.

Met according to adjournment, the PRESIDENT in the chair. On motion, several persons were added to the

ANDREW T. Foss, of New Hampshire, thought that no Society in history had ever been better vindicated in its purposes and principles than this. Only to-day were these beginning to be understood and recognized. The simple axioms of truth and liberty had hitherto been regarded by the community as dangerous and fanatical. It had been the province of this Society to proclaim the moral laws of God's universe, and that they can no more be violated than the physical laws. As legislation to the contrary, in the latter case, would be senseless and futile, so all legislation against the moral law—the higher law—has met and must ever meet the same fate. Our infidelity consists in denying the superiority of human statutes to the divine. When Mr. Seward broached this doctrine, the whole land rose in derision. To-day, the general belief is on our side. So this Society has ever declared the right way to be the safe way, and conversely, that wrong-doing is always unsafe Events to-day are sustaining us. This war result from the transgression of our fathers-from their compromise with evil. Nor does it matter with what motives they acted; the mischief has been produced all the same. This Society never asked for emancipa tion by the sword-by blood. It only appealed to the American people to use God's weapons of reason and argument, but they would not. They had the power, but they squandered it. The clergy alone might have learned that there were degrees in wrong, and when tured, burned to death. abolished slavery and saved the country. To their slavery? For thirty years they have been appealed to

in vain. Mr. Phillips's portrayal of the character of the war this morning was just and truthful. There has been no lion. There is no comparison between the leaders parental affections no sympathy for the lacerated love desire to touch the cause of the rebellion. The government proposes to return, after the war, to the old condition of things, and to the old barbarities of the slaveholders' rule. Hence the lack of energy in prosecuting the war. Gen. Scott was not in earnest-he wanted reconciliation. Amid all the (necessary) violations of Nor are the clergy as they used to be. They have us go ourselves. the Constitution, the one thing sacred is and has been, ceased to preach pro-slavery. [A Voice—"They preach slavery. Mr. Foss believed the President would (give for a salary."] Well, thank God that they preach right him time enough) be driven to emancipation. But he for a salary, instead of preaching wrong! No more feared he would make up his mind just five minutes too late. The action of the government resembles that bia! Even the London Times is converted. Therefore, of the old man who pelted the boy in his apple-tree with grass to bring him down. It takes stones to do events. Let us send out agents, and act as agents ourit; but when Fremont or Hunter tries to fling them, selves wherever we go. the President holds his arm.

The history of the Society is all clear-in principles and measures. Now, for our duty, in the future. Take Illinois, and consider her black code, her exclusion of the colored race from her soil and privileges. We need agents there and throughout all the North-western states. Prejudice against the blacks is everywhere exhibited. In the army, the slaves that give informstion are restored to their masters, to be flogged to death. The meritorious deeds of the blacks in the war have not been rewarded and recognized as if done

by white men. The work of the Society is in good condition, but infinished. Our agents should be maintained and multiplied. Mr. Foss was hopeful that he should live to

Hon. AMASA WALKER, of North Brookfield, was next introduced. He said he revisited this platform after that to the success of the army, and intimates an abesnee of fifteen years—caused by the assumption

how slavery could be peacefully abolished by those Convention means. But to-day he felt himself invited by the call of the meeting, and that duty urged him to attend. He now he was ready to say that they should not bring it back again. They saw, from the increase in the pro duction of cotton with an astonishing increase in its price, how widely its consumption was spreading They saw, too, that they had not sufficient slaves to keep pace with the demand. Moreover, white foreign emigrants were engaging in the cotton cultivation This was one great cause of the rebellion, and of their forcible removal of slavery from the Union. Let it never be restored! Separation or emancipation must take place. A restoration of the old Union is an absurdity-an impossibility. We must subjugate the South but we cannot do it while the slaves are left. To defeat armies in battles is not to subjugate a people. The British found it so in '76. We have had no war yet, and yet we have lost 50,000 men. We have been striking the South with the one hand, and propping up slavery with the other; therefore, said Mr. Walker, I am going to cry-Give us emancipation, or give us peace! There is, too, a lack of public sentiment. We are like England in the Crimean war. We think everything is progressing well. There is no criticism volunteered or offered. We complain that the President and Congress do not emancipate; they are but servants; where is the public command for them to obey? [A Voice.-In the case of Fremont, the public uttered

STEPHEN S. FOSTER introduced the following resolutions, saying he thought those from the Business Committee, reported this morning, hardly up to the demands

Resolved, That although the rebellion is without the Resolved, That although the rebellion is without the shadow of justification or excuse on the part of its authors and is characterized by atrocities rarely equalled in modern warfare, it is, nevertheless, but the legitimate fruit of our base and wicked treatment of our colored fellow-countrymen; and we are free to declare that we have no desire to see it suppressed, and peace restored to our distracted country, till the last fetter shall be broken, and the government established upon the broad and comprehensive principles of impartial justice.

ples of impartial justice.

Resolved, That as the events of the past year have made

o essential change in the spirit or action of our national

overnment—the infamous Fugitive Slave law being still n full force, and the national arm still uplifted to suppress slave insurrections—our position towards it is unchanged, and we renew the avowal of our purpose to have no lot or part in a Union which tolerates the presence of a single

slave.

Resolved, That the dogged perseverance of our national government in holding four million of our loyal countrymen in slavery, while their masters are engaged in a bloody and the state of the score and detestation trocious rebellion, challenges the scorn and detestation of the civilized world, and invites, it it does not justify, the nterference of foreign nations in the settlement of a controversy to which we as a nation have shown ourselves utterly

He could not see that slavery had lost a particle of its attractiveness among the people of the North. Parson of capturing fugitive slaves. There are no obstacles sistently for the government, even though it abuses freedom, or he who tolerates slavery for one moment is a traitor. We have never heard the war proclaimed tion. Slavery is not abolished in the District. No one

is free there without his free papers. the harness and slackening from the warfare. That Orleans? Citizens shot down for cheering the Ameripopular heat which effervesced in August, 1861, cooled in forty-eight hours. What was it worth? The people don't want liberty, except for themselves. This Society should warn all young men to withhold their support from this government until it declares itself for eman-

it came to choosing betwen Jeff Davis and Abrahan other directions are equally gratifying. The wealthy licenses to sell human beings in the District of Columlet us not fail to recognize and help on the progress of

We accept the reproach of "convindicate it as the only patriotism esponsible beings; and we announced the state of the sta

Adjourned to the evening, 71 o'clock.

Resolved. That, so long as our

its voice for freedom.]

For a moment, possibly, but how quickly the chief presses and the popular enthusiasm succumbed! Huner's proclamation—is that sustained? Is Gov. Andrew's letter sustained? No. Between emancipation and sens-Walker) is for the former. Not a word as to colonizaion. This is a delusion that will tickle the conserva tives till emancipation; after that, as in Jamaica, they will want all the blacks they have, and more too. The South is a desert without labor. Never fear it will abandon its workers. The current will set Southward, ot Northward.

He did not believe (as other speakers seemed to) that in the past twenty-four months any great and gratifying change had occurred in relation to the colored people. Church and government are alike at fault, with cause and the weak point of the rebellion? Yet who demands abolition? We sacrifice our sons rather than strike off the chains of the slave. This is no hopeful noment. Never was ardent warfare more needed. Slavery remaining the same as for the past eighty ing to it. years, our course and duty are the same, or should be. Brownlow is everywhere received, though asking for the clergy this day? Only in Union meetings, not on round and maligned the blacks and the Abolitionists. this platform. Union means slavery-and the war is His great measure of justice is to give the slave out for that. Therefore he (Mr. F.) had no desire to see day in the week to work out his freedom! Such reprethe war end till every slave is free. He would neither sentatives are a disgrace to justice and liberty. enlist in the war nor encourage others to enlist, till the The slaves cannot take care of themselves! Our government should adopt the abolition policy. The inhumanity towards those who are liberated has yet sons of this Society have been set to the infamous work not prevented them from working faithfully and perto emancipation. The slaves have shown since the them, and does not pay them. beginning of the war their capacity for freedom. One of two things is certain: either the war is no war for duced. She said: It is said we can conquer without to be for freedom; on the contrary, it is declared to be for Union and restoration. When emancipation is having been deceived in regard to Mr. Lincoln and the used as a dernier resort, there will be no virtue in it. Yet this is all the government hints at. Abraham Lin-slavery. Now, perhaps they are beginning to see that coln is as truly a slaveholder as Jefferson Davis. He

cipation. J. B. Swasey said: In all great public questions we should all have patience. If we see clearly the end or be withdrawn. Success cannot guild our banners the result, we must wait for a slow arrival there—we must not expect a jump or a leap to it. He (Mr. S.) saw a vast difference between to-day and two years ago, and that difference justified him in sustaining the government against Jefferson Davis, while still being a disunion Abolitionist? Was the late proclamation of the President nothing? Did it not clearly enough portend emancipation? It was a point from which to date—a ine of demarcation, and the tendency is toward iberty. Is abolition in the District of Columbia no proof of sincerity and progress in our rulers? We have begun to march on the road to universal emancipation. Mr. Foster, while as ready to support Jefferson Davis as the Federal government, admitted unawares that the South had hoped to subjugate the North. The war, then, is a war of self-defence: who can help siding with the North?

Dr. DANIEL MANN wished to explain his interruption Fremont. His purpose was to take away this excuse from the President, that he was waiting for public sen timent. He endorsed Mr. Foster's sentiments. He read a resolution, as follows:

The PRESIDENT in the chair. The following anti-slavery hymn, written for the on-

Evening Session.

here of the disunion doctrine. He could not see then casion by George W. Stacy, of Milford, was sung by the then to destroy it is to knock the bottom out of the until the slave is primary with us and Tune-Lenox.

> A noble band For Liberty-Why should we halt and wait? Our work so well begun; And know we not our fate, If work is left undone? O give us heart, No.

Ah, what an hour is this How pregnant is our fate!
Say, is it woe or bliss,
For which the millions wa
Who long have borne | Wi
The galling chain, 'Mi The night is near at hand,
And what a night 'twill be,
If God's divine command
To set his people free
It still semain

Shall still remain Unheard and blank, And every chain Our death-knell clank! No! by the help of God,
We'll set the captive free;
We must obey the word,
That word is LIBERTY!
A word of right
For every soul
Or i

Still ONWARD! is the cry-The battle must be won!
Raise, raise the standard high,
Unfurl it to the sun!

A very interesting letter in this day's New York Tribune, from the army near Fredericksburg, Virginia, describing many important services rendered to the Union army by loyal black slaves in that neighborhood, was read to the Convention, which manifested a great interest in its details.

Shout, shout and sing, Nor cease the voice,

WM. WELLS Brown was then introduced, and said: During the last half century the negro has been more prominent than any other race, though not through his to accept the less of two sinners, the serpent of comin intellect to the white man, and it is now maintained that he cannot exist with the latter on this continent except in a state of bondage. It is true that a comparison at present would not be favorable to the blacks, since they have been so cruelly oppressed. But the blacks have not always been inferior to the white races. He contended that the ancient Egyptians, million blacks. She did not believe in the possibility who led the world in science and literature, were of Union—God cannot save this Union, much less we negroes, and the forefathers of the American slaves, The early state of the Britons is known to have been little above the brutes. They were subjugated by Romans, Saxons, and Normans. Into these they merged, Montgomery Blair, who makes mouths at the negroes.

Many papers are afraid of an influx of negroes to the North after emancipation. This is disproved by the facts of emancipation in the West Indies. The "ruin of Jamaica" existed before abolition, for the planters were bankrupt ten years previous. To the difficulties thus erected, were added low wages and oppressive laws, and for a while emancipation was called a failure. But to-day the former slaves own three-fifths of Jamaica, while exports exceed the highest of the days slavery, and saving ourselves by saving the negro. She of slavery. In this country, spite of prejudice, disabilities, and outrage, the free colored population everywhere are characterized by intelligence, good behavior, and often by wealth. Even in Charleston, where the most atrocious laws subject them to perpetual insult and wrong, you find a large and respectable free col- had said. He believed that every one at this time is ored population. They choose to stay there rather than emigrate.

In the District of Columbia the colored people own one hundred thousand dollars worth of Church property. No one can doubt the black man's industry rare exceptions. Who does not see that slavery is the His loyalty also is above suspicion. From Attuck's time till now he has fought for his country on every looking at the conduct of our Generals, the acts of battle-field. Let the editors of those papers, that would colonize the black man, colonize themselves in Lapland, under bonds never to disgrace their country by return-

There are persons who speak one word for the Union and ten against the negro. Some such have gone to England to correct their impressions of the state of things here. Among them is George Francis Train, who, the execution of ourselves and associates. Where are lafter getting the British ear by Union speeches, turned

Anna E. Dickinson, of Philadelphia, was then introemancipation. The rebellion is almost crushed—our armies are pressing Southward—the end approaches, when all things will be restored as of old. The South, Mr. Lincoln is not so far from a slave-catcher, after all. cannot even contemplate emancipation without coloniza- The loyalty of the South is a myth. It will of course they must encounter. grow, as our armies advance, because between hanging and loyalty the advocates of a sinking cause can have He (Mr. F.) wished to protest against all putting off but one choice. Yet where is the Unionism of New can flag; the Mayor submitting as the conquered to conquerors. So in Norfolk: the Mayor dares to call us enemies to our faces, and to refer to his friends the rebels! The same story everywhere. We may beat right of immediate emancipation for every slave, and their armies everywhere, take every city and seaport: what then? Subjugated, are they subdued? They would rise in sixty days again, should the military arm while the shadow of the blacks obscures it. Two ward, demoralizing career for the nation. The earliest thousand of our army have died monthly in the Border States of disease in the cold weather: figure the num- | the Union. This difference was settled by compromise per under the heat of summer in the Gulf States! alone. From that as the starting-point, a long line o Since these things are so, when Gen. Hunter, considering besides that there were no loyal whites in his to the outbreak of the rebellion. epartment, as his predecessor had found, resolved to ncrease his forces by the blacks whose loyalty he had put to the proof, and declared them freemen foreverhe, who in 1858 declared that this government could not exist half slave and half free, annulled the proclanished the halter of liberty in the person of John

ative in the Presidential chair! In the field, Gen. Mitchell rejects the bondmen who

How do the brave young hearts return to us from infidelity is due the bloodshed of the hour. What if Lincoln, he had no hesitation in supporting the latter. the war? How many go from us, and never return! now they are crying for the Union, and becoming anti- The changes in the President have been real and cheer- And we have nothing to do with slavery! What are ing, if slow. We must be patient. Other changes in our sufferings to those of the slave girl, or the slave mother, lashed from the embrace of her children? classes are learning the cause and the cure of the rebel- Has your purity no feeling for purity outraged? your South and North. The former go for unlimited despot of the slaves? Can you hesitate to speak the wordism. Mr. Lincoln would emancipate, if the people Be free? God has put slavery into our hands to choke would sustain him. Mr. Foster had discouraged the it: He alone should be able to take it out again alive. young men from going to the war, but he (Mr. B.) Let us storm the slave system, as Smith took Fort Don-

> E. H. HEYWOOD then addressed the Convention. key-note of the hour has been struck in the two pre- If that was the honesty of the Republican administraon trial, but in grapple with the Slave Oligarchy, and government endorses emancipation, and our work, to B. was for maintaining the platform, though the choice of the people is, abolish the slaveholders or bring it up to that point. We are left without an volved sustaining the government in this war be abolished! May it be the fortune of Abraham Linanchor, except the army and the White House. The
> enumerated some of the acts of the present Admi of Mr. Walker, in regard to the popular voice about coin to surpass the Father of his country, by tearing Church is still dead. It looks not to Christ, but to tration—the abolition of slavery in the manufacture of Mr. Walker, in regard to the popular voice about coin to surpass the Father of his country, by tearing the country in the manufacture of Mr. Walker, in regard to the popular voice about coin to surpass the Father of his country, by tearing the country in the manufacture of Mr. Walker, in regard to the popular voice about coin to surpass the Father of his country, by tearing the coin to surpass the Father of his country, by tearing the coin to surpass the Father of his country, by tearing the coin to surpass the Father of his country, by tearing the coin to surpass the Father of his country, by tearing the coin to surpass the Father of his country, by tearing the coin to surpass the Father of his country, by tearing the coin to surpass the Father of his country, by tearing the coin to surpass the Father of his country, by tearing the coin to surpass the Father of his country, by tearing the coin to surpass the Father of his country, by tearing the coin to surpass the Father of his country, by tearing the coin to surpass the Father of his country, by tearing the coin to surpass the Father of his country, by tearing the coin to surpass the Father of his country, by tearing the coin to surpass the Father of his country, by tearing the coin to surpass the Father of his country, by tearing the coin to surpass the Father of his country, by tearing the coin to surpass the Father of his country, by tearing the coin to surpass the father of his country, by tearing the coin to surpass the father of his country, by tearing the coin to surpass the father of his country, by tearing the coin to surpass the father of his country, by tearing the coin to surpass the father of his country, by tearing the coin to surpass the father of his country, by tearing the coin to surpass the coin to surpass the coin to surpass the out that bloody stripe of the Constitution which Wash- "honest" Abraham Lincoln. What infidelity! This Columbia, etc. He was willing to accept emancing an honest, a humane government, as the world goes; bility of reënslaving a million freedmen; who had could come on no higher grounds. but this is not enough. We yet have the black code in shown indecent haste to fetter and remove Gen. Fre- J. H. Fowler, of Cambridge, said: Illinois, the Fugitive Slave law in the District of Colum-mont, to emasculate Cameron's report, to annul Hunter. he attempted to speak on this platform, bia, and four million slaves at the South. This is no He had no patience to trust the rulers of the land; he time. He saw then what has since happened, as the saw then what has since happened, as the saw then what has since happened. time, then, for the Anti-Slavery Society to cease from did not believe in their integrity. They knew the right, as he now remembered that time. He saw ye work; nor does it. It will go on as heretofore, sur-

> > In the army to-day, officers are cashiered for their emancipation when they knew it to be just. Moreover, of our calamity to-day. He believed if res love of freedom, not for that of slavery. If the nation the proof of insincerity is visible in the treatment of could be carried out, as desired, by Mr. Line is a large of the nation the proof of insincerity is visible in the treatment of could be carried out, as desired, by Mr. Line is a large of the nation that of slavery only from will the proof of insincerity is visible in the treatment of could be carried out, as desired, by Mr. Line is a large of the nation of the nat abolish slavery only from military necessity, to save known disloyalists (like the President's gardener) at the government, the Abolitionists would be a size of the government, the Abolitionists would be a size of the government, the Abolitionists would be a size of the government. itself, it is disgraced thereby. The nation which would the seat of government. abolish slavery simply to save itself, would establish There can be no peace, no prosperity, no happiness, from a horrid civil war.

Confederacy. Adjourned to Thursday, 10 o'clock, a.m.

Thursday Morning. Reassembled according to adjournment, at the Melolean; the PRESIDENT in the chair. The Business Committee presented the

resolution: 16. Resolved, That while we rejoice in that cation and emancipation, counselling a revival newal of fraternal fellowship between the evange urch members of the North and the men-stealing, crandering, evangelical pirates and rebels of the South The resolutions offered yesterday afternoon by S. S. Union as it was, because the nation is pre-Foster were read again, by request.

J. B. Swasey inquired what action had been taken by the Convention on Mr. Foster's resolutions.

The CHAIR stated that the Convention had taken n action, as yet, upon any of the resolutions before it. Mrs. Foster rose to second the resolutions offered by S. Foster, and addressed the Convention in an earnest denunciation of the pro-slavery policy of the Adminis tration, and in condemnation of those Abolitionists who gave the Administration any degree of support or confidence. She declared the nation to be hopelessly lost, and its destruction sealed. The slave may be freed, but only from a regard to our own safety. The hate of the colored race and man will still continue, and the poison of this wickedness will destroy us as a nation. She thought the Anti-Slavery Society had come to trying to save themselves and the country, instead of trying, as of old, to save the negro. She was sorry to see a in Lincoln to uphold it now that the Constitution return to the old doctrine of a choice of evils, and that it was said we must support President Lincoln because he was not so bad as Jeff Davis. When we are ready

taking of the general corruption of the times in this respect. Age tends to conservatism, and we should pray to be preserved in the freshness of our fanaticism This we can do by repudiating a choice of sinners, by repudiating a slave-creating government which sacri fices our young men in maintaining the bondage of four Abraham Lincoln is a practical atheist, or he would not have acted as he has. Were his wife and children in the clutch of slavery, he would cry-Dash the Union in pieces! Whatever the course of this Convention and sunk their individuality. From this stock came there are a few who will leave their protest against supporting the government in its present position. The growth and progress of public sentiment which have been claimed during the past year, are more specious than real. Over Fremont's proclamation there was a momentary triumph of the popular instinct; then came a pro-slavery reaction; a renewal of the old hatred against the negro. Mrs. Foster again urged the impossibility of a restoration of the Union, and the necessity of adhering to the old ground of total abstinence from saw no fault in the resolutions, nor why what was true a year ago was not so now.

Mr. J. B. Swasey believed that men honestly differ from each other in a choice of means. So he did from Mrs. Foster, while sympathizing with much that she impelled to support or embarrass the government, and therefore he laid it down distinctly, that between the The slave needs it, and we should demand it for his government at Washington and that at Richmond there is absolutely a great choice. The government of today is not identical, in its relations to slavery, with that sword will accomplish nothing. Christ came to say of James Buchanan-all our instincts assert it. Yet, Congress, etc., etc., we can accumulate a powerful argument for the condemnation of our government, if we could stop short at that point. But if the South were successful in this contest, as is remotely possible we should not only have a restoration of the old Constitution, but a pro-slavery reign which would make Mr. Powell and Mr. Pillsbury. He knew no anti-slavery slavery everywhere normal on this continent. Such is the aim of the South, though the time is not yet come for her to own it.

He did not believe Mr. Foster's resolutions repre that they might not pass. He could wish for a leader such as Mr. Foster could choose, that he might follow him through principle and enthusiasm, and not through and upheld the uprising of the North? and if this is not essity. But we must take things as we find them. support to the government? Mr. Lincoln is not great, but he believes slavery to be wrong, and would like to stab it fatally if he could. Was Mr. Buchanan ever in such a frame of mind? Grant Mr. Lincoln is not the man for the crisis, it seems unquestionable that he is honest and sincere. Evidence of this can be found in his late proclamation, though this was far from what might be desired. He believed it a not be reported verbatim. So much engrossed by sign of the government's intention to take the road to universal emancipation, and therefore it is condemne aims of the Republican party, went to war to protect by the Border State men as an impertinent interfer ence. Our friends on the other side allow no charity to our public men-no consideration for the obstacles

Mr. May, in behalf of the Society here represented, made an appeal for the necessary financial aid.

AARON M. POWELL, of Ghent, N. Y., said he wished to increase the sense of personal responsibility in this hour, and the duty of renewing our exertions in behalf of of the slave and of mankind. The nearer the hour of i freedom approaches, the more we should proclaim the the duty of liberation to the master. The great bulwark under which slavery had hitherto sheltered itself he recognized as shattered. The Union is broken—the disruption is complete. With the Union began a downdiscord grew out of slavery in the first Convention for indulgences and concessions to the South reached down

He saw these alternatives: annihilation of the South or separation. The former, so horrible is it, he did not believe it could ever be consummated; against the lat ter is the prevailing Union sentiment, which puts Daniel S. Dickinson into the Attorney-General's chair in New mation from the White House! Kentucky, which fur- York, and is restoring the Democrats to places of power everywhere, while such Generals as McClellan Brown, has strangled her again, through her represent- and Halleck in the field are working in the same direction. In the Union meetings which he had attended the cause of the war was thoroughly ignored and kept dee to him for protection. Everywhere those who out of sight. Even Mr. Buffum, yesterday, could offer J. N. Buffum, of Lynn, rose to endorse the speech of bring us the most important intelligence are liable to all his support to the President in his present posi-Mr. Swasey, and say "ditto to Mr. Burke." He had be thrust back into slavery, there to be whipped, torof the attempt to reconstruct the impossible Union. In this drifting of principles and parties, we must go back to our old standard of justice and truth.

Mr. Swasey .- Do you or do you not sustain the government?

Mr. Powell.-I do not, any more than I am compelled to. I should be ashamed to.

Our fate is wrapped up with that of the negro. Mr. Phillips used to say the slave should be the basis of all our action, and he (Mr. Powell) could not see such a change in the position of affairs as that this principle of our warfare should be reversed. He would have progress in hitherto pro-slavery men. He had to the government supported when it recommends to be a contracted when it recommends are not recommendations. would encourage them, and go himself when needed. elson. If the President will not give us the order, let the government supported when it acted as it ought. But he had never seen such alacrity to carry out the The Fugitive Slave law as now in the District of Columbia. ceding speeches: recognition of the humanity and tion, he could only characterize it as awful. What port the government, and appealed to his past nanhood of the negro. The present struggle is the old language is too strong to condemn this inhumanity? as a testimony to his anti-slavery character, conflict between the conscientious thought of the humble and the might of monarchs. This is not Democracy without freedom. Let patriotism be conditional till the Foster speaks would be taken from under him. ngton fixed there! We have had successes, we have was the man who had lately taken the awful responsi- under the war power, as a military mounting every obstacle in Church and State, till it and listen to Wendell Phillips at Washington. Yet re-

until the slave is primary with us, and uni ten. We always lose by cooperation with the May confirms this by stating that for the

s no other explanation. Mr. Swasey offered the following resolution Resolved, That this Convinciple, "No Union with S

Mrs. THANKFUL SOUTHWICK said that the Presi always proposed a restoration of the Union pr it was. Anti-slavery has nothing to do with g dent's movement. We shall have a restorate

PARKER PILLSBURY thought Mr. Swasey's resolution PARRER THE PROPERTY OF THE SOUTH OF THE SOUT gatherifigs, said he, I have assisted in affirmin out the constitutional right of the people of

The present position of the government is a legions result of its position and actions in the past. Our management ernment violates the Constitution in all its present port of slavery. It was bad in Buchanan to slavery when the Constitution required it, It is w oids it.

It has been said that there is no need of further ar slavery agitation. I think we have no strength a power, except as a body demanding unshaken a

Mr. P. exhibited the secession flag that first ways Die Fort Sumter after its capture by South Carolin now waves over a million of newly-constituted state He rose to enter his protest against a resolution

absurd as that last read. When has Mr. Lincoln so decidedly in favor of freedom? What avails the abo tion in the District, while fugitive slaves are still size there? Never was our Capital more disgraced as degraded. Thousands and thousands may perish battle, but the great problem is yet unsolved. Half a million of the sons of the North have gone to that worse than Ganges crocodile that inhabits the

ed. Why did not a voice go up from the united North that not another soldier should go until the war by turned against slavery? (Great applause.) We must still be "a peculiar people." We must still plead for the cause of the slave. Abraham Linco

rivers of the South, and now 200,000 more are demand

formerly called the slavehound of Illinois, has increase and enlarged his former tendency. And we, as well as the American Church, show a falling off from our origin nal principles. The Church Anti-Slavery Society has proved only one

thing, that the Churches hated us not for our infidelity but for our fidelity.

Mr. Heywood said nobly that a government which would abolish slavery only as a military necessity would establish slavery for the same reason. We should demand emancipation, military necessity or not sake as a duty, irrespective of all things else. Until this idea is acted upon, our victories with the

men's lives, and we should imitate him. SAMUEL MAY, Jr., objected to the implied charge of Mr. Pillsbury, that the Anti-Slavery Society had left

any ground of principle, or lowered one jot their moral standard. WENDELL PHILLIPS wished, to correct a false impres sion possibly arising from the excellent addresses

body which has declared that the work of abolition is done, or which proposes to support the governmental Washington, or to relinquish the old principles of antislavery. No such body has proposed to support the

Mr. Swasey asked if Mr. Phillips had not rejoiced in

Mr. P. replied—I have supported it by trying to force it on to a better position.

Mr. Phillips very fully elucidated this idea, frequently topping to reply to inquiries from the audience, which he answered with great clearness and point. It is subject of regret that this interesting discussion could was the Convention, that the session was extended nearly an hour beyond the customary time of adjour-

At nearly 2 o'clock, adjourned to 3.

Afternoon Session. Met according to adjournment, Mr. Quincy, the Presi lent, in the chair.

STEPHEN S. FOSTER introduced the following resolu Resolved, That the persevering silence of the great too for our clergy on the sin of slavery, and their relusal in neglect to demand its abolition, now that it has ripenedime a desolating civil war, coupled with their continued religious fellowship with rebels who are now seeking the nation's life in order to give greater stability to their blood institution, stamps them with a depth of infamy which finds no parallel in any other profession or class; and call upon the friends of freedom everywhere to turn from them as "blind leaders of the blind," willing tools of the Slave Power, hypocrites, who cast Abolitionists from their Churches for refusing to fellowship slaveholders, and ye, under the pressure of public sentiment, send their sons destroy the lives of those same slaveholding brethren on the field of bloody strife; and we now publicly arraign them as those whom history will hold the primarily responsible authors of all our present national troubles.

In explanation of his remark, yesterday, that he

In explanation of his remark yesterday, that he would fight under the banner of the South, if Jeffer son Davis should proclaim emancipation, he said that he made it from his love of freedom everywhere, and his desire to cooperate with all who sincerely aimed at freedom. There is no need to compare Davis and Lincoln, any more than any other two slaveholders If there were, the uniform past record of the Aboli tionists would place Davis above Lincoln; for if slave catching is worse (as we have declared it) than signer holding, the latter is a greater slave-catcher than the former. Mr. Lincoln has admitted in his declaration that abolition as a dernier resort would end the rebel lion; he knows, then, that it would now. Yet be must sacrifice 200,000 of our young men first. (Mr. F.) would rather take his chances with Jefferson

Davis at the last judgment, than with the President He thought a marked change had come over the Abolitionists in their dealing with slavery, whether they know it or not. There is not the same united testimony against our pro-slavery government as for merly. The record of last year he would gladly see from posterity. He hoped they would forget the past and work better in future.

Mr. J. N. Buffum said he had complained yest of Mr. Foster because he had not recognized by peat the same. He could not understand the could have parison or the logic which put Jeff Davis above Abra ham Lincoln. Facts, which he had given, disproved such a statement. He reiterated his intention to sor

creant Massachusetts Representatives could vote down into war. Our injustice to our fellow-men is the Boston streets. Justice to the slave alon

it for the same reason. If slavery be (as Vice-President Stephens says) the corner-stone of the rebellion, He would save liberty first, and let union come after-

black race from the continent. Science and politics black race in this issue. This is the crime of the (loud applause). joined names of the joined names of the American people, that they think inferiority of race a

tions had been two were no part of the govobligations of the government in peace, and not any more can we be in war. (applause). nor Lincoln He disliked to differ with the anti-slavery to slavery his teachers—but he felt he has learned more leaders and by their example and precept was bound to express his differences. He did not believe bound Mr. Buffum in taking a step backward to gain a better opportunity to work. He believed in keeping the whole law in all its points. His duty seemed clear the whole the seemed clear to maintain his old position as leader of the govern-

ment, not as follower. Unless we demand abolition as a moral principle, we shall never obtain it as a military necessity. There have been signs of slackening on the part of some of the Abolitionists—signs which mislead the public. the Apollo should hear from this platform only a certain sound. He specified the Pennsylvania and West-The government is as ready to compromise as ever. payton justifies the belief that secret plottings are now going on for a mediation to restore the old condition of things. Our government is more atheistic than preach righteousness and demand justice and freedom, preasure for expediency and military necessity. May it not be our fault that the nation grope still longer in

ANNA E. DICKINSON criticized a remark of Mr. Buffum. that he was glad to see Parson Brownlow introduced to the Northern public, because he exhibited, better war from his personal sufferings, and awakes sym- would move with the people. pathy for those Union men South who have been wellnigh our destruction; who sat and saw the Capital threatened; and who massacred Massachusetts soldiers rushing to the rescue.

The prophets of the national evil who have been so long derided, now stand justified of their old warnings and forebodings. People who thought they had nothing to do with slavery, now find their own homes on fire their own children swallowed up in the flames.

resolutions which have been immediately under discussion to-day. Carried.

question on them separately. The first of the said resolutions was adopted.

The second was lost. The third was, on motion, laid on the table by a vote

of 32 to 11. The question was then taken on Mr. Foster's resolution on the Church and clergy, and, on motion of Mr.

Garrison, it was laid on the table, by a vote of 47 to 33. Mr. SWASEY withdrew his resolutions in support of the government.

Mr. Garrison presented the full reply to a requisition from the Secretary of Warfor additional infantry regiments from Massachusetts, nobly said in the spirit of considerate humanity and of a true patriotism, "if our people feel that they are going into the South to help to fight the rebels, who will kill and destroy them by all the means known to save as well as civilized wer will decrive them by to savage, as well as civilized war, will deceive them by fraudulent flags of truce and lying pretences, as they did the Massachusetts boys at Williamsburg, will use their negro slaves against them, both as laborers and fighting men, while they themselves must never fire at the enemy magazine, I think they will feel the draft is heavy on the patriotism. But if the President will sustain Gen. Hunte and recognize all men, even black men, as legally capab of that loyalty the blacks are waiting to manifest, and I them fight with God and human nature on their side, throads will swarm, if need be, with the multitudes, who New England would now out to chear your call "the order to chear your call "the magnetic states." New England would pour out to obey your call ''; and
Whereas, for the expression of these exalted and timely
sentiments—sentiments that will redound to the lasting
honor of their author—such journals as the Boston Courier and the Boston *Post* are heaping the vilest opprobrium upon Governor Andrew, and maliciously derogating from his unimpeachable patriotism, while their own columns are daily disseminating the most subtle treasonable views;

Resolved, That it is demonstrated that these journals, rather than have the foul and brutal slave system over-tuned, even as a military necessity and to save the unity of the republic, would incomparably prefer to subject the brave soldiers of the North to be shot down, assassinated, poisoned, mutilated while living, and their dead bodies dishonored and outraged in the most revolting manner—the war indefinitely prolonged—then national debt needlessly and enormously increased—tens of thousands of Northern intended to the national debt needlessly and enormously increased—tens of thousands of Northern intended to the national debt needlessly and enormously increased—tens of thousands of Northern intended to the national debt needlessly and enormously increased—tens of thousands of Northern intended to the national debt needlessly and enormously increased—tens of thousands of Northern intended to the national debt needlessly and enormously increased—tens of thousands of Northern intended to the national debt needlessly and enormously increased—tens of thousands of Northern intended to the national debt needlessly and enormously increased—tens of thousands of Northern intended to the national debt needlessly and enormously increased—tens of the national debt needlessly and enormously in s destroyed by malaria and disease in their multifarion son the Southern soil—and the final victory of th ous Confederate States over the national govern-

Whereas, no fact is more undeniable than this that the slave population to dig their rifle pits, build their diffications, raise the necessary food to sustain them, and various instances arming a portion of them to shoot with the Northern soldiers, and give complete success to bellion; therefore, solved, That the House of Representatives of the

tates, in rejecting a motion to confiscate the slave of these miserable traitors, is convicted of astound-uation, of utter moral cowardice, and of leaving in their hands the essential power and the most potent instru-mentality by which they are enabled to bid defiance to the government; and thus is practically guilty of "giving aid and comfort" to the very conspirators it brands as outlaws and pronounces worthy of an ignominious death. These resolutions were unanimously adopted, the

whole assembly rising in approval of them. Adjourned to 7½ o'clock.

Evening Session.

Lieut. THOMAS EARLE, of Worcester, of the Massachusetts 25th Regiment, addressed the Convention. He gave many interesting details concerning the expedition of Gen. Burnside to North Carolina, in which he was a soldier. One of the speakers, he said, had credited him with the escape of twenty-eight slaves, but that Was the sum total from all the camps at Annapolis, though he had done what he could. He had listened from his boyhood to anti-slavery lectures, but only after his enlistment as a private in this war had he realized what it was to be an anti-slavery man. He place, the force of the enemy, etc. The experience at county in that regiment. For himself, his motto was, to Hatteras, but their eyes were opened on the island.

ersal, Immediate Emancipation. His comrades many of them, been pro-slavery from Worcester He spoke in the highest terms of Gen. Burnside, and ported, were these: said he had seen him welcome with his own hands the fugitives from the mainland, escaping in boats. The soldiers under him to-day would toss their caps out of sight, if emancipation were decreed. They were especially abolitionized by the luxurious treatment of the cially abolitionized by the luxurious treatment of the rebel officers, and their own neglect and exposure.

Mr. FOSTER.—Shame or the government! Mrs. Poster.—Shame on those who fight for such a

Lieut, EARLE, Where would you have been to-day, Mrs. Foster, if we had not gone to fight for our coun-

try? Pennsylvania ravaged, New York ravaged, Worcester burned, your farm destroyed! As soon as the slaves got confidence in us, they

howed us where their masters had buried their arms release of the rebel prisoners on parole had dade still further converts to abolition.

He felt proud of Massachusetts, and of her ntiment as the campaign advanced. There were e exceptions to this among the officers; these the government ought to remove, men far more ready to

return a single fugitive than to have a fight with rebels porting a pro-slavery instrument. Others have given

the thought Abraham Lincoln as culpable as Jeff black men, bond or free, to enter the lines. A panting the inviolability of the oath have been signally appre A change of the state of the st have always and more marked. But he knew of no condition twenty-eight slaves were sent off from all the Massamore and the massa-tions that could discharge him from his anti-slavery chusetts regiments at Annapolis, except Col. Morse's, a few weeks ago, and the admirable lecture which he

exclamation-Shame on those who fight for such a government! It is in complicity with the rebellion, for it from the beginning until now. might put an end to it in twenty-four hours, if it would, It is playing putting down the rebellion.

W. L. GARRISON spoke of his physical unfitness to make a speech to-night. He had been unable to attend the morning session at all. He said that from what he seemed to be a preponderance of gloomy sentiments. In these he had no sympathy, though aware of the complex and paradoxical state of affairs. For himself. he had no pulse that did not beat for President Lincoln against Jefferson Davis. Is there no difference between North and South? No difference between Jefferson Davis and President Lincoln? How, then, do we have war? If government designedly is aiding rebellion low do we happen to have a rebellion? Why is Lincoln outlawed from the South? Instinct is a great matter with slaveholders. The fact is, a great change has taken place in the country, culminating in Republicansm-which, though not abolitionism, has forbidden the South longer to abide with us. The North is a east anti-slavery enough for that. Mr. Garrison read extracts from Southern papers, showing that the hatred of the South, is directed against the North as a body not against Abolitionists simply. The South hates free dom in name and every aspect. This conflict is the leath-grapple between the two principles.

He, Mr. Garrison, had not been backward in censur ing the President and Congress when they deserved it, though trying to give credit to whomsoever it was due. than any other could, the barbarism and villany of the He thought, on the whole, the progress of events had South. She believed he rather helps to clog the wheels been as great as could have been expected. Those who of government, because he refuses to acknowledge hold office by the will of the people cannot be judged slavery as the cause of the war. He advocates the wholly like private men. He believed the President

It has been said, this Administration has sent back more fugitives than any other. The cases were not parallel. That fugitive slaves were crowding into the District of Columbia, even though some were recap-She saw progress in the abolition of slavery in the tured, was a proof of the value of emancipation in that District of Columbia; in Hunter's proclamation and District. Then, we have had a new and stringent treaty with England against the slave trade. Thousands of slaves, too, have been emancipated by the sanction of the government, and slaves are daily escaping in every direction. Northern Senators and Repre sentatives, at last, have free speech on the floor of Congress. Indeed, the gains of freedom have been so rapid S. S. Foster moved that the question be taken on the and magnificent, that we fail to appreciate them.

One thing remains; the ending of the war and the rebellion by emancipation, and the unity of the repub-The Secretary first read the three resolutions offered lic thereby made possible. The President hesitates by Mr. Foster, yesterday, and it was voted to take the not so much from pro-slavery feeling as from timidity and excessive caution. He fails to realize the extent of public sentiment in favor of the total abolition of slavery. The proclamation of Gen. Fremont revealed how widespread was that sentiment, but the President was not then convinced of it. It will, however, ere long, become irresistible.

Mr. Garrison concluded by offering the following resolution in regard to the Church and Pulpit:

17. Resolved, That, now that slavery is placed within the 17. Resolved, That, now that slavery is placed within the grasp of the government, by its rebellious and treasonable attitude, the American Church and Pulpit, by refraining thate no foration of the millions in bondage by the hat of the government, fearfully enhance the guilt they have incurred by their long protracted and hearty religious complicity with slavery, and their persevering opposition to the Anti-Slavery may represent the state of t

addresses, but want of space compels us to omit the Gov. Stanley has also commenced the infamous busi reporter's abstract.]

W. L. GARRISON then reported the following reso-

19. Resolved, That we leave to their betrayed constituents those Massachusetts Representatives, who, through cowardice or lack of principle, defeated by their votes the bill for the confiscation of the slave property of the rebels; and doubt not that those constituents will be certain to send them into a dishonored retirement to be succeeded by others worthy to represent the cause of freedom according to its needs in the trial hour.

The series of resolutions reported by the Business Committee was then adopted by unanimous vote, and the Convention adjourned sine die.

EDMUND QUINCY, President. CHARLES K. WHIPPLE, WENDELL P. GARRISON, Secretaries.

MENDACITY OF THE NEW YORK OBSERVER.

We can understand why a religious newspaper, first stigmatizing a class of Christian men as infidels, should afterwards never cease to misrepresent their opinions But we cannot understand why such a journal should take equal delight in misrepresenting the views of an orthodox clergyman who belongs to its own circle of evangelical sects.

The New York Observer is telling lies of the Rev. Robert M. Hatfield. What is the reason? Is it from editorial habit? Is it for religious pastime? Is it from bitterness without cause? Or is it simply from the self-consistency of maintaining unbroken a thirty years in question record of falsehoods against anti-slavery men?

Our readers have seen the mean-spirited article which that journal put forth recently,* elicited by Mr. Hatfield's speech. Last week, it threw another handful of mud, as follows:

"OBLIGATION NO RULE.

"At the meeting of the American Anti-Slavery So Met according to adjournment, the PRESIDENT in the Chair.

Ciety last week, the Rev. Mr. Hatfield said that the President of the United States is going forward in the cause of abolition as fast and as far as his obligations. allow him; but, said Mr. Hatfield, 'I wish he would

"Here is just the difference between a conservative are suggested in their Commissions, as quoted a and a radical: between a man who is governed by a sense of obligation and one who is not.

loud applause, expressed the sentiments of the Aboli tionist proper, while all conservative anti-slavery men who earnestly desire to see slavery removed, regard Mr. Hatfield's idea as wicked in the extreme. Mr Hatfield believes the President is going alread as fast as is 'obligations allow,' but wishes he would go faster Just so. And just there is the fatal fallacy of this whole school of radical reformers. Obligation binds a true, side expedition. The night before landing at Roanoke and gave him essential information about the landing Roanoke the force of the grown at the landing that the force of the grown at the force of the grown at the landing that the force of the grown at the landing that the force of the grown at the landing that the lan go faster than his obligations allow him, Mr. Lincoln would do well to take the words of Christ and say, Adanoke had abolitionized the young men of Worcester Get thee behind me, Satan, thou art an offense unto me, for thou savorest not the things that be of God.

but those that be of men. Of course Mr. Hatfield said no such thing as The Observer attributes to him. His words, literally re-

"I do not know, sir, what our government is going to do with this question. I have great confidence in Uncle Abe—I think he is an honest man (applause). 1 the way of going faster (applause). I wish the way might be opened before him to take a little longer strides and be a little quicker in his motions; yet, God bless Uncle Abe!—I believe he is sound in the heart lloud applause).1 Thus it will be seen that Mr. Hatfield, while giving

generous credit to the President for acting according to his views of duty, wished that the President's mind might be opened to more enlightened views of duty.

without learning it long ago), that no persons in this country, or in any other, have ever presented to the world a more signal testimony of solemn respect for an oath than the class of men whom The Observer an oath than the class of Many of these new England's Advance, Augusta C. Kimball; Was he

* See pro-slavery column in Standard of May 24.

the oath only from a conviction that the Constitution Mr. Earle was recalled to relate an incident in his own was susceptible of an anti-slavery interpretation and experience at Annapolis. Gen. Dix had forbidden any use. But in either case, the nature, the gravity, and He found no proof of his anti-slavery disposi-He found no proof of his anti-slavery disposi-fugitive, fresh from flogging, came to Mr. Earle's beat ciated. No other class of men would be less likely to (he was then a private standing guard). The slave was urge the President to violate his oath. They would allowed to pass in, and was sent to the guard-house with maintain, that however great the emergency, the Pres-PARKER PILISBURY hoped no time would be lost in Mr. Earle's blanket. Mr. Earle told Col. Upton next ident, rather than violate his oath, ought to resign his This audience wishes to know what the morning, if any officer in the regiment sent back a fugi- office. But the President's oath is not in the way of his mere words.

There has been some predicted. There has been some no matter what the consequences to him and some predicted. There has been some no matter what the consequences to him and some predicted. dispel. dispel. dispel. dispel. dispel. dispel. dispel. when the master of the slave came, he was refused aging confirmation of their course, which they find panic. It was then that the sensation dispatches were seem as if the late reverses of our arms would teach a separation. There has never been but little commerce. admission. He went off, and meanwhile the slave was from time to time in the hostility of our unneighborly sent to the different Governors, and the militia regi-

The speech of Mr. Hatfield, reported in our column who has since been removed through Gov. Andrew gave in this city last week (which we regret has that were sent out on Sunday. found no report in the Press) contain more of the gos-Mrs. Foster said Mr. Earle had sustained her in her pel of freedom and justice than can be found in the whole thirty-seven bound volumes of The Observer,

TAKING AWAY THE KEY OF KNOWLEDGE.

WE record with inexpressible indignation the shame ful fact, that Edward Stanley, the new Military Gov ernor of North Carolina, has ordered Mr. Colyer, the gent of the New York Young Men's Christian Association, to discontinue the schools for negroes opened by him in Gen. Burnside's Department. The news of this fact is contained in a letter from the Newbern (N. C.) correspondent of The Times (understood to be our well-tried anti-slavery friend, Elias Smith), who

'To-day (May 28th) the Commanding General, and exercising any civil functions.

"In the course of conversation we inquired of Mr. Colyer what he had been doing, to which he replied, the course of the interview, that there was one thing n Mr. Colyer's doings as Superintendent of the Poor, bout which a question would be raised, and that was his keeping a school for the blacks. He said the laws of the State make the opening of such schools a criminal offence, and that he was to carry out the laws of North Carolina precisely as they were administere before the breaking out of this unhappy affair. These were his instructions from Washington. If he were called upon for a decision in the matter of the schools for the blacks he would have to decide against him abruptly. As a man he might have done, perhaps, as Mr. Colyer had done, but as the Governor he would bave to act in his official capacity, according to his instructions from Washington, and administer the laws chools were going on well. Seven hundred persons ttended the two schools nightly, some of them old persons, with spectacles, poring over their quotations of the Bible, and little boys and girls eagerly mastering the first rudiments of learning. All this is to be instantly discontinued. Mr. Colyer, not wishing to do nything against law, is compelled to close his schools.

We are reluctant to believe that President Lincoln ntended, by the terms of his instructions to Gov. Stanley, to suppress the negro schools. If such was his ntention, he deserves and will receive the indignant all the circumstances, is indescribably base and wicked. The probability is, that in instructing Gov. Stanley, in general terms, to enforce the laws of the State, these chools were not thought of; and of course, if such was the fact, the President will promptly interfere for Carolina is to be carried to such an extent, we wonder how the President will justify himself in sending a Governor into the State. Those laws certainly make no provision for the appointment of a Governor by the President of the United States; on the contrary, every

The attempt to bribe North Carolina hack into the Union by enforcing the ways winch make it a crime to each black people to read will justly bring down upon he government the indignation of the whole civilized the government world. It is simply infamous. We are glad to see that congress is about to investigate the matter.

Later .- A letter from Elias Smith in The Times of Wednesday, gives full particulars of the breaking up TERNESTIVE L. Rose and Wendell Phillips made and distress thereby caused among the Freedme ness of purchasing the loyalty of rebels by returning department scattered like frightened birds, some taking to the swamps, others concealing themselves in out-of-the-way places. A perfect panic prevails. The officers and soldiers, Mr. Smith says, are generally indignant at the course pursued by the Governor. H. H. Helper, brother of the author of "The Impending Crisis," for mildly remonstrating with Gov. Stanley, was ordered to leave the State in the first vessel going North. The rebel slaveholders were exultant in view of these proceedings.

But it affords us intense satisfaction to be able to assure our readers that Gov. Stanley has been rebuked by the Administration, and required to revoke his infamous order. Our authority for this is the following telegram from Washington in The Tribune of Wed-

"WASHINGTON, June 3. "The Rev. Dr. Tyng of New York, and Stephen Colwell of Philadelphia, representing the Freedmen's Asociations of those cities, waited upon Secretary Stanon this morning, in company with Senator Sumner, to inquire into the authority under which Gov. Stanle issued his order closing the colored schools in Norti Carolina. These gentleman had official advices tha this had been done from Vincent Collyer, who was eaching 1,500 loyal blacks, when the order was issued. ecretary Stanton showed them his instructions to Sov. Stanley, which contain not a word directing his to enforce the local laws of North Carolina. Nor do they in any other way authorize him to issue the order

Secretary Stanton also said that he would not remain one hour a member of an Administration which sanctioned such proceedings as that of Gov. Stanley and read his visitors the letter which he had just written that functionary after consultation with the President in which he was directed to revoke the obnoxious order, and to allow the schools to go on as heretofore The commissions and instructions to Gov. Stanley and Andy Johnson were to-day sent in to the Senate in response to Senator Sumner's resolution of inquiry.

"The Commissions simply constitute them Military Governors of their respective States to keep the peace and maintain the National power. Their instructions are in very general terms, and prescribe duties such are suggested in their Commissions, as quoted above.

FUGITIVE SLAVES IN WASHINGTON.—The Washington abeas corpus for the discharge of an alleged fugitive slave. Subscriptions of money are being pledged to employ eminent counsel to test the legality of the aplication of the Fugitive Slave law to the District o columbia before the Supreme Court of the United ested from Marshal Lamon by the military authorities, s about entering a suit against him for the recovery

Many have objected to situations in Maryland, Delawar many have objected. None of those from Virginia have been delivered to their masters. Several from Mary-land having been fully identified, and belonging to loyal men, have been returned. The quarters are frequently visited by masters in search of their chattels, but Gen hearing. Those now remaining are principally women and children. The latter of every hue from coal black to nearly white. Besides the men and lads sent to work on Arlington farm, many others have been placed in situations where they will obtain fair wages and good treatment. The conduct of some of the Maryland good treatment. The conduct of some of the Maryland masters who have lately visited the quarters, has shown them to be filled with enmity to the government, though professed Unionists. One openly asserted today, that the masters should surround the building, ake all the negroes, and if the National troops inter ered, shoot them like dogs.

CONTINENTAL MONTHLY .- We have received the June number of this popular Magazine. The contents are The Constitution and Slavery, Rev. C. E. Lord; Story of Mexican Life; The Red, White and Blue: Maccaroni not been in controversy with us these many years, and Canvass; En Evant; Desperation and Colonization, Chas. G. Leland; The Education to be, Levi Reuben, M.D.; Travel Pictures, Henry T. Lee; The Huguenots on Staten Island, Hon. G. P. Disosway; Recollections have refused to give an oath to the Constitution, be-lieving that an oath was too sacred to be used in sup-lieving that an oath was too sacred to be used in sup-* See pro-slavery column in STANDARD of May 24.

Washington, June 2, 1862. THE government has evidently committed a blunder, out the militia and other troops throughout the coundous mistake. Sunday night, when it was known that than he can triumph over. was not known that he had retreated in good order,

It were useless to deny that the reverse in the Shenandoah valley has put quite a different face upon the position of our armies and the condition of the govrnment as foreign nations are sure to view it. Two weeks ago there was a confident feeling that the rebellion was near its end-that the rebel armies were March next. He takes the place of Senator Simmons. whipped, demoralized, and about ready to capitulate. The sudden raid up the Shenandoah startled the govrnment and the nation, and it is now perceived that the rebellion still has vitality, still has troops capable the District of Columbia, in place of Mr. Vinton, of winning victories, and that, after all our boasts, it deceased. is very doubtful whether we can put it down with the

means now employed. Two weeks ago to-day, Mr. Lincoln issued his prolamation revoking Hunter's order. One week ago his in the valley of the Shenandoah, and even now there is a gloominess at the Presidential mansion, or at least other military officers, called to pay their respects to a seriousness, that betokens profound anxiety. It is Gov. Stanley. Among others came Mr. Colyer, the not improbable that the President is already looking on the property of the prop a seriousness, that betokens profound anxiety. It is Territory. forward to other means than those he is now using, that the venerable Josiah Quincy, now upwards of with which he will finish the war. The crisis is upon us, and we must use the necessary means to put down referring to the fact that he had opened schools in the town for the whites and blacks. The Governor stated, cure their final triumph and success. This view of the stopped to greet his friends on 'Change. He was in his subject has been urged upon Mr. Lincoln, and he has usual vivacious temperament of mind, and received given it a respectful hearing, and probably deep thought.

The reverse at Winchester strengthened the anti-

slavery sentiment in Congress, I think, though on Monday the House voted to lay the Emancipation bill, as it that the House will pass the Eliot Emancipation bill, not is quite another thing. I confess that I care little not she was equally faithful. about the Confiscation bill, so far as "rebel property" is concerned. If we triumph, no matter how many the personal effects of the rebels will go untouched. But an act which sets the slaves of rebels free is a different matter. Set a slave free once, inasmuch as he his old condition. He is not like a horse, to be led blacks in the military department of Gen. Hunter. He quietly back into his stable when he has once got out. The confiscation of the slaves of the rebels is the most important bill before Congress, and it is hoped that it will pass both the House and Senate. The prospect in the House is good, perhaps better than it is in the Senate.

There was an occurrence in the House on Thursday which serves to illustrate the stupidity or the dishonesty of certain members of that body. That I may not be accused of partiality or of exaggeration, I will within a month. their protection. If reverence for the laws of North give The Tribune's statement of the principal facts. It

"The House of Representatives to-day, by six majority, voted The National Intelligencer a gratuity of \$35,500. The ostensible object of the appropriation was for the purchase from Messrs. Gales and Seaton of 100 additional copies of the Annals of Congress, at act of such a Governor is in direct contravention of \$3 55 apiece. There are now over 100 copies of this work in the different Congressional Libraries, and the necessity for passbasing one hundred more was not apparent to a large minority of the members but the najority had apparently satisfied themsery. but the plenty of money in these war times to spare from Treasury for the purpose of keeping the 'dear Intelligencer alive.

"The Democratic Border State and Conservative numbers, with a few honorable exceptions, voted for the resolution. Conspicuous among its supporters were some of the loudest declaimers against the exthe resolution. Wednesday, gives full particulars of the breaking up penses of the government, such as Voorhees of Indiana. throughout the region in Enough Republicans joined these patriots to carry the refreshing as proverbial." neasure, among them Mr. Walton of Vermont, who was urgent for its passage; several other members from New England, and Thaddeus Stevens, Chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means. Not having their slaves. The poor slaves within Gen. Burnside's the Yeas and Nays before us, we cannot to-night met out to each man his measure of justice."

Now please examine the facts of this monstrous trans action, if you please. The Intelligencer is a newspaper which arrays itself against the Republicans on every question connected with slavery. It supports such men as Judge Thomas of Mass., Cowan of Pa., Browning of Ill.-in short, it stands by the Conservatives. Its influence is felt in Congress when great questions are decided pertaining to slavery. The Intelligencer, because it is old fogyish and entirely behind the times, does not pay, and must have jobs like this or perish. It might be well enough, or at least appropriate enough for proslavery men to vote such supplies to their favorite sheet, but what are we to think of professed Republicansanti-slavery Republicans-who give such votes? Yet his immense job was carried by such anti-slavery men

as Mr. Alley of Mass., Mr. Aldrich of Wisconsin, etc., possible to perpetuate the organization through such acts as this? The next House will probably be Democratic, and if so, the Republicans have themselves to thank for the result. The people will not tolerate men who reward their enemies and punish their friendsand they should not. A pro-slavery newspaper fares better to-day under the present Administration than an moves? anti-slavery journal, and a pro-slavery Democrat can get an office quicker than an anti-slavery man.

Standing on one of our principal avenues the other day, I heard a young man croaking over the condition of the war and the prospects for its speedy termination. Said he, "The South has more men in the field than we-and they will fight better. They are fighting for their homes, and we are not. I tell you a great many people are getting sick of the war and are ready for neace." "Upon the basis of separation?" I inquired. orrespondent of The Times, under date May 30, says: man who uttered that abominable treason, three or "The Circuit Court to-day formally refused a writ of four days ago was nominated to the lucrative position of Brigade Quartermaster, and his name is now before the Senate for confirmation. If he had been a Western anti-slavery man, he would have not got the place; but doubtless some Senator, just as likely as not some antimake the appointment. These blunders, inconsistencies, and political crimes are continually occurring here, of the value of the woman.

"Of some eleven hundred contrabands who have been quartered at Duff Green's Row, east of the Capitol, only one has expressed a desire to return to slavery, afraid to recognize their supporters. I do not mean by afraid to recognize their supporters. I do not mean by tlemen, this that the leading Republicans in Congress do not stand by their principles. They do. But there are just enough of weak and timid men to entail upon the party the consequences of political cowardice.

The Senate is trying hard to get ready for an early adjournment. The first of July is now spoken of as the time. A short time ago some leading Senators spoke of prolonging the session quite late, and even of taking a short summer recess and remaining in power till the autumn. But the temptations to get home are so great that members will not remain here longer than they are compelled to do. If the pay was by the day, the session would extend to September, but the Congressional elections are coming off in the West, and they must be attended to. There are many persons in Con- Corinth has been evacuated, and that the place is in gress who really believe it to be better to leave the possession of Gen. Halleck, a portion of whose force is entire management of the war to the President, without in pursuit of the flying enemy, with a fair chance of my interference on the part of Congress. Others be- cutting off his retreat; that Gen. McClellan has aplieve directly to the contrary, but the influences in proached very near to Richmond, that on last Saturfavor of an early adjournment are so powerful that day and Sunday he had a severe engagement with the

Address A. Williams our soldiers, but this leniency will not long be borne. our readers to other sources for details of these and It has been reported that even Gen. McClellan has at other events of the past week.

Our Haskington Correspondence. last got indignant, and that he will not give up mis. Gen. Lee and daughters until the rebels carry out their arrangement by which Col. Corcoran was to be

There is a good deal of excitement here this morning and one of considerable magnitude. Was it in calling over the fighting on Saturday and Sunday before Rich- rial of the Legislature of Virginia with reference to the try? Or was it in revoking the order calling out the the future. It is evident that McClellan has got all that Western Virginia as a new State. He made a strong he can possibly attend to at Richmond—perhaps more

It is rumored to-day that Gov. Stanley of North Car- was a sufficient number of inhabitants there, and westolina has broken up the colored schools at Newbern, the President and Secretary Stanton were evidently established by Northern missionaries, and that the half by the Alleghany Mountains. Nature seems to have Very anxious, a good deal alarmed, and possibly in a President gave him the authority to do so. It would divided the two. Commerce and industry both demand nents were ordered on to Washington. Was it a mis- nation. The path to Union does not lie through any take? If it was not, then it certainly was a prodi- more subserviency to slaveholders. It is very difficult gious blunder to revoke the orders on Monday night to convince some members of the Administration of ern Virginia, and why should the people of that section

PERSONAL.

Gov. Sprague of Rhode Island has been elected Sen ator from that State, for six years, from the 4th of

John M. Broadhead, of the District of Columbia, has been appointed by the President one of the Commissioners, under the act for the emancipation of slaves in Col. Charles R. Jennison, of the Seventh Kansas Vol-

unteers, and who lately fell under the displeasure of his pro-slavery superiors in rank on account of his the number of chattels they claim respectively. In the abolitionism, has been restored to his original position orces were flying before the slaveholders of Virginia by express order of the President. It is understood jected, 22 to 14. The Massachusetts Senators, we obthat he will be put immediately in command of a bri- serve, divided on this question, Mr. Sumner voting for gade, to operate in Western Arkansas and the Indian We are glad, says the Boston Transcript, to announce

ninety years of age, having been confined to his house many months, in consequence of a fractured limb, has so far recovered that he rode out on Monday last, and numerous congratulations with great cordiality.

Mrs. Lucretia Mott, of Philadelphia, addressed a large and very attentive assembly at the meeting of is called, upon the table. By Wednesday the full effect Friends in Rutherford Place last Sunday morning. She the more effectual suppression of the slave trade, givof the reverse was felt, and the House voted to recon- did not forget to plead the cause of the enslaved, and sider its action of Monday. It is now nearly certain to urge her hearers to labor earnestly to deliver them from the house of bondage. She spoke to another omewhat modified. Whether the Senate will do so or audience in Brooklyn in the afternoon, when we doubt

James Miller McKim, in company with his daughter Lucy, and Miss Ellen Murray of Newport, sailed from confiscation bills are passed, the real estate, and even this city for Port Royal, S. C., on Tuesday last, in the transport ship Arago. Mr. McKim has gone under the auspices of the Philadelphia Freedman's Association, on a tour of observation and inquiry in reference to has soul and legs, it is hard work to remand him to the great social experiment now in progress among the carries with him the eye as well as heart of an Abolitionist, and the friends of the anti-slavery cause may well felicitate themselves in prospect of hearing from him, in due time, the results of his inquiries in that important field. It is not unlikely that he may have an opportunity to visit Charleston before he returns, in which case we hope our readers will have the benefit of a letter from his pen. He is expected to return

Rev. Samuel J. May lately went to the army below forts, contributed for the sick and wounded soldiers by Liberator well says: "Wherever he goes, his presence will be a real benediction to the suffering and sorrowing; especially to those of them from Central New York and his own immediate vicinity. His countenance itself, as his friend Theodore Parker used to say, 'is a have been ready to perish are upon him, in return for now. his great benevolence—a benevolence proverbial

siah in this city, we find these lines:

favor of turning the late Theodore Parker out of the Unitarian Church. Although he claimed the right to differ from him, yet he thought he was honest in his

Another paper makes the record thus .

"He spoke of the radical and conservative element. in the Unitarian body and thought. The time had come for accepting and uniting all true thinkers and workers. We need such bold moralists as Theodore Parker, and with minds of more conservative temper and more positive Church principles." It is certainly to be lamented that Dr. Osgood, if he

was really opposed to the war of proscription so long waged by the Unitarian leaders against Theodore Parker, did not muster courage enough to say so while that noble man was yet alive, and to plant himself by etc. It seems as if the Republican party was determined his side as a champion of free thought, instead of being to commit suicide. Do its members suppose it to be always found in apparent sympathy with his persecutors. But better late than never.

One of the papers also reports Dr. Osgood as saying, He questioned whether we agitated enough in our pulpits; we had too much of the quietude of Cambridge." This from the pastor of the Church of the Messiah! Can we any longer doubt that the world

W. Higginson; The Horrors of San Domingo, by John is in the following words: weiss; Sonnet, by F. G. Tuckerman; Methods of Study in Natural History, by Louis Agassiz; The Author of Charles Auchester, by Harriet E. Prescott; Astrea at the fact is, when you come to that, we of Southern Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois, will go with the South?"
But that is rank treason," I suggested. "I can't help that—our interests lie that way," was the reply. Yet the man who uttered that abominable treason, three or Ticknor & Fields.

NEW Course of Lectures.—A course of lectures on subjects bearing upon the times, and the duties and ter's motion to reconsider the vote by which the emanresponsibilities of the loyal citizens of the United States | cipation bill was rejected last week. Mr. Porter advoin the present crisis, is on the eve of inauguration. cated the motion. Mr. Vallandigham moved to lay the The claimant of the female slave recently ar- slavery Senator, actually requested the President to The Hon. James Lane, United States Senator from Kan- motion on the table, which the House refused to do, sas, will deliver the opening lecture of the course, at Yeas 65, Nays 86. The motion to reconsider then the Cooper Institute. He will be followed by Senator passed, Yeas 84, Nays 65-two members having appa-Wilson of Massachusetts, Senator Bingham of Michigan, rently escaped between the two votes. Mr. Porter party. Its leaders are ashamed of their principles, and the Hon. Owen Lovejoy of Illinois, and other gen- offered a substitute for the original bill, and moved its

Notice.-Members of the American, Pennsylvania, Western, or Massachusetts Anti-Slavery Societies, con-stitute to the House. tributing annually to the funds of either of these Societies, can receive a copy of the last very valuable Report of the American Society, entitled, The Anti-Slavery History of the John Brown Year, by sending a request to the that effect to Samuel May, Jr., 221 Washington street, Boston, and enclosing stamps sufficient to prepay the postage, viz., fourteen cents.

Chronicles of the War.

We have room only to say, under this head, that rebels on his right, in which he was victorious, and and Winchester, have awakened a very strong feeling decide the fate of the rebel Capital; that the rebel in and out of our army towards the slaveholding scoun- force in the Shenandoah valley, which so lately comdrels who instigate, if they do not commit, these out pelled Gen. Banks to retreat to Harper's Ferry, is now rages. Gen. McClellan puts a guard round the houses flying before Fremont and other Union commanders, of unblushing rebels, to protect their property against by whom it is likely to be captured. We must refer tan Pi

Proceedings of Congress.

May 29th, Mr. Willey (Union, Va.) called up the memomond. The government is anxious, very anxious for division of that Commonwealth and the admission of plea in support of the memorial, claiming that reason and justice were both in favor of a new State. There ern Virginia was completely divided from the Eastern The difference of the social institutions and habits of both indicate separation. Slavery cannot exist in Westbe compelled to be subjected to a system of laws calculated for slavery, which exists in Virginia? The geographical position, climate, natural productions, and moral and religious sentiment of the people, absolutely forbid the existence of slavery in Western Virginia. The memorial was referred to the Committee on Ter-

TAX UPON SLAVES.

The question of laying a tax on slaves divides the Republican party in Congress, some members strenuously opposing the measure as a virtual acknowledgment that slaves are property, and others contending strenuously that the slaveholders, having originated the rebellion, ought to be compelled to pay in proportion to Senate on the 29th, this feature of the tax bill was rethe tax, Mr. Wilson against it. So also did the Senators from New York, Mr. Harris voting for and Mr. King against the tax.

PETITION OF A SLAVE.

In the Senate on the 30th ult., Mr. Wilson of Massachusetts (Rep.) presented the petition of Eliza Diggs, a female slave, who is owned in the District of Columbia, but hired out in Maryland, her owner not having placed her name in the list of those to be emancipated

In the House on the 29th, Mr. Hickman (Rep., Pa.) from the Committee on the Judiciary, reported a bill for ing Consuls and Commercial Agents on the coast of Africa certain Judicial powers, in order that proceedings may be by them instituted against the vessels engaged in the trade; the persons concerned to be tried in the Courts of this country. Passed-63

FREEING SLAVES IN REBEL SERVICE. Senator Wilson introduced a bill on Saturday pro-

viding that any person held to service or labor under the laws of any State, who may have been or shall be employed contrary to the provisions of the act of the extra session, freeing slaves employed in the military service of the rebels, shall, before any United States Commissioner, United States Court, Justice of the Peace in the District of Columbia, or commander of a military department, post or force in the field, upon satisfactory proof that he has been so employed, receive a certificate that he is forever free, any law of any State to the contrary notwithstanding. For the purpose of carrying the act into effect, the testimony of persons of African descent is allowed to be taken in evidence.

THE NORTH CAROLINA SCHOOLS FOR SLAVES. On Monday, in the Senate, Mr. Sumner of Massachu-

Washington to superintend the distribution of six large setts (Rep.) offered a resolution calling on the Secretary boxes and two barrels full of clothes, and other com- of War for copies of general orders of the Department to the Provisional Governors of Tennessee and North the ladies of Syracuse. He was expected to visit Balti- Carolina, and copies of any instructions given to them. more, Washington, Fortress Monroe, Yorktown, Wil- He referred to the course of Gov. Stanley in reference liamsburg, and, probably, Richmond. A writer in The to the closing the schools there for slaves. He said the Senate ought to know what instructions had been given, by which any man in the name of the United States undertakes to close colored schools. Jefferson once said that in a certain contest every attribute of the Almighty would be against us, and if we undertake to carry on the war in this manner, cortainly that would be the case

In the House, on the same day, Mr. Hickman of Pennthroughout the region in which he lives, and as sylvania (Rep.) offered a resolution, which was adopted. requesting the President to communicate, first, what powers have been conferred on Edward Stanley, as BETTER LATE THAN NEVER .- In a report, in a Boston Military Governor of North Carolina, or Agent for the paper, of remarks made in the late Unitarian Festival government of said State, under the appointment of the there by the Rev. Dr. Osgood, of the Church of the Mes- President; second, whether Mr. Stanley has interposed to prevent the education of children, white or black, "The speaker closed by saying that he never was in and by what authority; third, whether Mr. Stanley has been instructed to prevent such education, and if so, to

what extent, and the instructions given. BORDER STATE PATRIOTISM.

In the Senate on Monday, the tax bill being under consideration, Mr. Saulsbury of Delaware (Opp.) offered an amendment as a new section, that no money arising from taxes, imposts, and excise in the bill shall be apthey are all the more valuable for being associated plied or expended for the support and maintenance of fugitive slaves or free negroes. Rejected. Yeas, 5-(Messrs. Davis, Nesmith, Powell, Saulsbury and Stark)

HAYTI AND LIBERIA.

In the House on Monday, Mr. Gooch (Rep., Mass.) reported from the Committee on Foreign Affairs the Senate bill authorizing the President to appoint Diplomatic Representatives to the Republic of Hayti and Liberia, and the establishment of diplomatic relations with them. He made a capital speech in support of the bill. Mr. Cox (Dem. of Ohio) offered a substitute proposing that there be appointed Consul-Generals to negotiate treaties of Commerce with Hayti and Liberia. the obect being to avail the reception of black Ministers from those countries. Mr. Biddle of Pennsylvania opposed the bill in the true spirit of colorphobia. On THE ATLANTIC MONTHLY for June brings the usual Tuesday, Mr. Kellogg of Pennsylvania replied to Messrs. variety of excellent matter. We give a list of the arti- Cox and Biddle, making an excellent speech. He was cles: Walking, by Henry D. Thoreau; War and Lit- followed on the same side by Messrs. McKnight of Pa. erature, by John Weiss; An Order for a Picture, by Thomas of Mass., Fessenden of Me., and Gooch of Mass. Alice Carey; The South Breaker, Part II., by Harriet Messrs. Maynard of Tenn. and Crittenden of Ky. opposed. E. Prescott; The Sam Adams Regiments of the Town the measure. Mr. Cox's substitute, providing merely of Boston, by Richard Frothingham; Out of the Body for Consuls-General instead of Ministers, was rejected, to God, by Rose Terry; The Health of our Girls, by T. 40 against 82. The bill then passed, 86 against 37. It

THE EMANCIPATION BILL. On Wednesday, June 4th, the House took up Mr. Porpassage. Others, however, wanted time to examine it. and a motion prevailed to send the bill back to the Select Committee, with instructions to report the sub-

Special Actices.

AARON M. POWELL will speak in MILFORD, Mass., on Sunday, June 8. Subject, "The Abolition of Slavery."

A stated meeting of the Philadelphia Female Anti-Slavery Society will be held at Concord Hall, on fifth-day, the 12th inst., at 4 o'clock. G. M. S. P. Jones, Sec'y.

Advertisements.

CHOICE QUALITY OF TEA .-

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THE WILL FOR THE DEED.

A POEM FOR THE TIMES.

BY CAROLINE M. MASON. No sword have I, no battle-blade Nor shining spear; how shall I aid My Country in her great crusade? I cannot sow with gold the sod, Like dragons' teeth, and from the clod See armed men rise, battle-shod. I may not stand in mart or hall, And shout aloud great Freedom's call: "Come to the rescue, one and all!" I am a woman, weak and slight— No voice to plead, no arm to fight— Yet burning to support the Right. How shall I aid my Country's cause? How help avenge her trampled laws? Alas! my woman's heart makes pause. With oil and wine I may not go Where wounded men toss to and fro, Beneath the invader's hand laid low. My little child looks up to me, And lisps a stronger, mightier plea; God wills where he is I should be. Ah! well, I am not needed. He Who knows my heart, perchance, for me Has other work than now I see. "They also serve who stand and wait." Oh, golden words! and not too late. My soul accepts her humbler fate, Content to serve in any way— Less than the least—if so I may

But hail the dawning of that day When my beloved land shall rise, And shout as one man to the skies, Lo! Freedom lives, and Slavery dies!

Fitchburg, May, 1861.—Salem Register.

TORY HATRED OF THE UNITED STATES. From The London Daily News. Fifty or a hundred years hence the impunity, and even success, which have, during the past year, attended the passionate and bitter denunciations, by half-a-dozen leading English newspapers and maga-zines, of the efforts of the American people to maintain and perpetuate their government, will furnish a curi preserved down to the outbreak of the war everyon the Continent makes us shed tears of pity over the press, freedom of speech, freedom of worship trial by jury, the habeas corpus, and representative be sure, were different, but not more so than those triumph. Let me particularize. of Australia, Canada, or any other of our Colonies, in which the newness of the country and immensity of the field of labor has rendered social distinctions, trines of the Constitution in 1776 did much for their slave. followed the French Revolution, and in the great Anglo-Saxon Valhalla Washington sits side by side nobody in England holds that the production and to avow it if he did believe it, that the only mission of a nation is to hatch earls and country gentlemen The received doctrine, even in the best West-end circles, on this subject is, that lords and squires are a means, there is nothing in it to explain the savage hostility excited by American efforts to attain the same ends of his race. There sat the panting negro on the Cap his materials, by seeking to retain them through a There was no protection for him there, and the democracy. The worst possible view we can take of wretched man was again recaptured and dragged off his position is, that his not having an enlightened nobility to aid him in governing himself is a great misfortune—a fault it cannot be. Real aristocracies grow; they cannot be made to order. All those waging? What act of the Jesterson Davis government. the middle ages. That which grew up in Venice, without the aid of conquest or of feudalism, took of the government, that they may be returned to seven hundred years to mature itself. The attempts slavery of the French to supply the place of the one they have destroyed have been amongst the saddest of repeal the Fugitive law. If it does not, then we have their many political failures, and have furnished a the confession before the world, that under the Congood deal of amusement to some of the best bred portions of English society. Now, if we only love aristocracy as we profess to love it, as a means to freedom and greatness, and not, as some ill-natured foreign critics would have the world believe, because it furnishes fetishes for flunkies to worship, the

during the past year, while he congratulated "the nobility, gentry, and ciergy" upon the vices and discussed of american democracy. But when the twenty million of people at the North, who live under the moster, come forward and declare that there is no better government in the world—that their eyes no better government in the world—that their eyes no better government in the world—that there is no better government in the world—that there is not the utmost extent of their desires, and that they consider their lives and fortunes but a small price to pay for its maintenance, they are held up to the expected ever to do so?

But there have been delusions in both South and North, who live under maintenance, they are held up to the expected ever to do so?

But there have been delusions in both South and North, who live under—with which we all listen to the opinions of Romans they will recognize. It is a delusion in the North to suppose the coexistence of free and slave States possible toward and demoral—that the will of bigoted prejudice, as the mark made by the surpations, and the twenty in the string of the surpation of the surpation of the saturation of the same of t

an old one from which a great many brave men are suffering a good deal of inconvenience at this moment. Nothing but the scandalous tyranny of the majority of the French on hation preventes a little band of heroes with the many of the majority of the French community and particularly of the season of the community and particularly of the property of special and spring his property of the season of the community and particularly of the season of the continuous training to the community and particularly of the season of the season of the season of the community and particularly occupant of the season of the community and particularly occupant the confectable of the Southern alayer bolders. The armies of the food on the season of the community think his capacities entitle him to correspon defending will and the scandard of the season cause simply because they are few and weak, and their enemies are numerous and powerful. There is no knowing what Tory newspapers and lectures may yet accomplish, but it is certain that we are not so stupid or base as to give our blessing to every band of malcontents that rises against law and government, for the sole reason that the majority of the nation are against them. There is for us no magic in the word "minority" any more than in the word "majority." Kidnappers, buccaneers, cattle-lifters, dealers in men and women, socialists, and enemies of knowledge, of property, and of civilization generally all, thank Heaven, constitute a minority, and always have done so; and society, owing to a laudable anx iety for its own safety, consequently generally inquires what "minorities" seek before it applauds their efforts. Whenever we clasp the King of Naples and his "minority" to our bosom, Mr. Jefferson Davis may feel sure that a similar embrace is in store for him and his.

SCENES IN WASHINGTON.

ndence of The Independent.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 26, 1862. There will no end to slavery agitation till slavery itself is at an end. When slavery was abolished in the District, some sanguine persons imagined that the agitation of the whole question was set at rest. It and perpetuate their government, will furnish a curi-ous subject of study to the historian. And he will find more agitation, on the subject of slavery here, than it no easy matter to explain it. The United States there was when slavery was defended by the statutes of the District. And there should be agitation here, for hing which we profess to consider most valuable in Washington, during the last week, has been turned English political institutions, and the want of which into a pandemonium. There is not a Capital in the world in which such atrocities are committed as thos the French and Germans and Romans-freedom of which have made honest men blush in our streets during the last few days. For the first time since the war broke out, I have despaired of success in this government. The language was the same, the religion the same, and all the great and essential feather between the past week seemed as if God would not permit a tures of character were the same. The manners, to government and people who wink at such things to

On Friday evening, while taking a leisurely walk upon our great street, Pennsylvania avenue, I saw a white fiend pounce upon a young colored man, who neatly dressed, was passing up the street with his valued at home, worthless, and given all the prizes neatly dressed, was passing up the street with his of life to energy and industry. And yet Canada and young wife. The first act of the officer was to knock Australia are constant subjects of hope and admiration in spite of "manhood suffrage," and "the absence of the property qualification." America, to be sure, broke loose from us by force, but we have "I am not a slave!" cried the victim. "Hold your for at least fifty years been unanimously of opinion tongue!" was the reply. The poor wife followed that she did right. Her reassertion of the great doctorying, beseeching, "Don't take him off—he is not a trines of the Constitution in 1776 did much for their preservation in England through the evil days which followed the French Revolution, and in the great the white brute: "Keep still, now mind, will you? Anglo-Saxon Valhalla Washington sits side by side Angio-Baxon Valhalia Washington sits side by side with Hampien. The United States undoubtedly have no aristocracy; but neither will this account for English rejoicings over their dismemberment; because out of a hundred that have a first order. horrors in the Capital of a country professing to be support of an aristocracy is the only legitimate end Christian and free. The shrieks of wretched slaves either of our political system or of any other. The either of our political system or of any other. The have been heard night and morning, at noonday and at midnight, until it has become too terrible for a man with ordinary sympathies to bear.

A few days since a Maryland slaveholder came

here and got a warrant for his fugitive slave. He on this subject is, that lords and squires are a means, not an end; that they are not the object of government, but an invaluable aid in carrying it on; that in England, far from the nation existing for their sake, they exist for the nation's sake; that, in fact, their raison d'être lies in their furnishing the surest defence of English liberty. No foreigner ever assails the institution without being demolished by this argument—and a very sound argument it is. But there is nothing in it to explain the savage hostility succeeded in capturing him, put manacles upon his excited by American efforts to attain the same ends by other means. The American considers, as we do, freedom and security the greatest blessings of this life. His forefathers carried the love of them to the New World, and not having an aristocracy to aid in retaining them, he has done the best he can with his metarials by seeking to retain them through a life was a protection for him there and the

that exist in Europe have been bequeathed to us by ment is any more heinous in the sight of God than of the government, that they may be returned to

stitution every voter in the free States is made directly

NORTHERN AND SOUTHERN DELUSIONS.

efforts of a people who have no aristocracy, and cannot have one, to be free and great without it, so far profoundly able essay on public affairs, under the signa-[The New York Times publishes every now and then a from exciting our indignation and ill-will, ought to ture of "A Veteran Observer." From the latest of those

the States, and been disgusted by the want of rever-ence for his person displayed by the Yankee popula-tion, has been listened to with religious attention during the past year, while he congratulated "the

O good painter, tell me true,
Has your hand the cunning to draw
Shapes of things that you never saw?
Ay? Well, here is an order for you. Woods and cornfields, a little brown—
The picture must not be over-bright—
Yet all in the golden and gracious light
Of a cloud, when the summer sun is down.

Of a cloud, when the summer sun is down.

Alway and alway, night and morn,
Woods upon woods, with fields of corn
Lying between them, not quite sere,
And not in the full, thick, leafy bloom,
When the wind can hardly find breathing-room
Under their tassels,—cattle near,
Biting shorter the short green grass,
And a hedge of sumach and sasafras,
With bluebirds twittering all around,—
(Ah, good painter, you can't paint sound!)—
These, and the house where I was born,
Low and little; and black and old,
With children, many as it can hold,
All at the windows, open wide,—
Heads and shoulders clear outside,
And fair young faces all ablush: And fair young faces all ablush:
Perhaps you may have seen, some day,
Roses crowding the self-same way,
Out of a wilding, way-side bush.

Out of a wilding, way-side bush.

Listen closer. When you have done
With woods and cornfields and grazing herds,
A lady, the loveliest ever the sun
Looked down upon, you must paint for me:
Oh, if I only could make you see
The clear blue eyes, the tender smile,
The sovereign sweetness, the gentle grace,
The woman's sonl, and the angel's face
That are beaming on me all the while,
I need not speak these foolish words:
Yet one word tells you all I would say,
She is my mother: you will agree
That all the rest may be thrown away.

That all the rest may be thrown away.

Two little urchins at her knee
You must paint, sir: one like me,—
The other with a clearer brow,
And the light of his adventurous eyes
Flashing with boldest enterprise:
At ten years old he went to sea,—
God knoweth if he be living now,—
He sailed in the good ship "Commodore,"—
Nobody ever crossed her tracks
To bring us news, and she never came back.
Ah, 't is twenty long years and more
Since that old ship went out of the bay
With my great-hearted brother on her deck:
I watched him till he shrank to a speck,
And his face was toward me all the way.

And his face was toward me all the way. Bright his hair was, a golden brown,
The time we stood at our mother's knee:
That beauteous head, if it did go down,
Carried sunshine into the sea!

Out in the fields one summer night
We were together, half afraid
Of the corn-leaves' rustling, and of the shade
Of the high hills, stretching so still and far,—
Loitering till after the low little light
Of the candle shone through the open door,
And over the hay-stack's pointed top,
All of a tremble, and ready to drop,
The first half-hour, the great yellow star,
That we, with staring, ignorant eyes,
Had often and often watched to see
Propped and held in its place in the skies
By the fork of a tall red mulberry-tree,
Which close in the edge of our flax-field grew,—
Dead at the top,—just one branch full
Of leaves, notched round, and lined with wool,
From which it tenderly shook the dew
Over our heads, when we came to play
In its handbreadth of shadow, day after day.
Afraid to go home, sir; for one of us bore
A nest full of speckled and thin-shelled eggs,—
The other, a bird, held fast by the legs,
Not so big as a straw of wheat:
The berries we gave her she would n't eat,
But cried and cried, till we hald be full, The berries we gave her she wouldn't cat, But cried and cried, till we hald be bill, So slim and shining the pher still,

So slim and shining seeep het still.

At test we stood at our mother's knee.
Do you think, sir, if you try,
You can paint the look of a lie?
If you can, pray have the grace.
To put it solely in the race
Of the medin that is likest me.
I think 't was solely mine, indeed:
But that 's no matter,—paint it so;
The eyes of our mother—(take good heed)—
Looking not on the nest-full of eggs,
Nor the fluttering bird, held so fast by the legs,
But straight through our faces down to our lies,
And oh with such injured represented a province. Not the latering.
But straight through our faces down to our lies,
And, oh, with such injured, reproachful surprise!
I felt my heart bleed where that glance went, as though
A sharp blade struck through it.
You, sir, know,

That you on the canvas are to repeat Things that are fairest, things most sweet,—
Woods and cornfields and mulberry-tree,—
The mother,—the lads, with their bird, at her knee:
But, oh, that look of reproachful woe!
High as the heavens your name I'll shout,
If you paint me the picture, and leave that out. Atlantic Monthly.

THEODORE PARKER.

set for murble and pillage, Completing the regions. In a declared in the North to surprise the North Section of the North Completing and the North Completing the Property of the Completing of the North Completing of the No

and truth. Widely as many honestly differ from him in his speculative theology, no one can deny him vast erudition, deep religiousness, faultless morality, and conscientious fidelity to great and true reforms and charities. He would never leave any sin unrebuked, allow a poor man or woman to want for bread, deny a trembling fugitive the support of his brave heart and fearless hand, nor let a bright boy need the means to help himself to an education. America truth—to point the way, over his pulpit at the Music Hall, for her statesmen and Generals to follow.

Have we forgotten him? Shall we forget him? No! not while there is left one of the many weary

"An infant crying in the nightwho, groping blindly for a better hope and a better life, has felt, in the darkness, his strong hand take theirs, and has heard his tender voice whispering, "Friend, come up higher." Oh, there has been a great void in our hearts, and in the soul of our nation, since Theodore Parker, a modern Samson Agontion, since Theodore Parker, a modern Samson Agontion our dearest place of the many of our Generals had acted upon the service.

I have found, says Capt. Paine, the negroes, as a rule, far more intelligent than the poor white folks, and the whole race deserve emancipation simply for the service already rendered, or would have been informed that we were pletely surrounded by the Rebels. At 2 o'clock and the whole race deserve emancipation simply for the service already rendered, or would have been informed that we were informed that we were informed that we were seated the description of the description. The description of the who, groping blindly for a better hope and a better

AMERICAN ANTI-TOBACCO SOCIETY.

the ruin.—Monitor.

From The Boston Journal, May 29. This Society held its annual meeting in Mercantile Hall this forenoon, Wendell Phillips, Esq., the President, in the chair. There was a very good attend-

The proceedings were opened with prayer by Rev. Mr. Thurston of Maine, when the annual report of

tution in the bud, and he was glad so many parents would not give a picayune to live here in the North, were present to hear this remark. He spoke of the number of sudden deaths in our country from what was fashionably called heart disease, but he regretted to say that it seemed as it was before. He would not give a picayune to live here in the North, but he did not intend to go back while Jeff was there. The slaves down South will fight for the Yankees. to say that in scarcely one case in ten was the true complaint made public, as tobacco and other stimulants were in most of the cases the primary cause of dissolution. He closed by saying that to govern our country we need robust men who live on a wholesome and normal diet, and who need no stimulant would have Lincoln's head and Scott's too. "But,"

Hon: Amasa Walker of North mic

friends of the cause made brief addresses. The Society reëlected its officers as follows: Wendell Phillips, President; H. W. Carter, Secretary; Rev. Mr. Trask, Treasurer and Lecturing Agent.

WHAT "CONTRABANDS" ARE GOOD FOR.

Correspondence of The Tribune

ONCE upon a time, in a little country town, there army of the Rappahannock, and a careful and honest would certainly kill him. He used to jump up, just was a poor farmer's boy who had to work very hard investigation of the facts presented to them, and then, to get his daily bread. He was an apt student, and if after such examination, they still remain sceptical, and not come back to eat any more. He would lie absolute demonstration is of no value whatever to down on the hearth before the fire for a long time, he could at the district school. No doubt his good father and mother thought that was sufficient for a loyal blacks came in and told the Generals the rebels boy in his circumstances to know, and were glad that he had learned enough to carry on the farm in believed, but was not made the basis of action until the reason; it wasn't because they wasn't prayed for the reason; it wasn't because they wasn't so little time. But, strange to say, he wished to get yesterday, when orders were given to advance a short more of a bite of the sweet apple of learning, and so he said, What else is there to know? A friend sight. The order was immediately put in execution, sometimes, "We've got "we've

ruth—to point the way, over his pulpit at the Music invaluable service. He gave the distances of the streams from one to the other so accurately that in Adding them all up he made a mistake of but two after putting out the candles. I took a survey miles from Fredericksburg to Richard Reichmond. Capt. Paine the windows, and saw signal lights, but consider the windows, and saw signal lights, but consider the windows, and saw signal lights, but consider the windows and saw signal lights. also said that he had ceased to employ white men, they were in communication with Gen. Banks' also said that he had ceased to employ white men, they were in communication with Gen. Banks's not finding them accurate, and now had authority quarters. About 1½ o'clock a terrible knocking from Gen. McDowell to mount twelve negroes and we've the door, and we were informed that we we're

istes, in the full luxuriance of his matchless intellect, summoning all his unequalled powers, crashed together the massive columns that diplied the temple of error and crime, and fearlessly buried himself in spent hundreds of thousands of dollars for secret ser-vice, and yet have not obtained as much information vice, and yet have not obtained as much information of the enemy's movements as eight or ten poor blacks another drive, and at Martinsburg at 3 p.m. have given them." The name of this General can be slept eight in a room at the United States I given, if necessary.

STORY OF JEFF DAVIS'S COACHMAN.

From The World, May 29;

JEFF DAVIS'S coachman, named William A. Jackport of From and partly of colored people last evening at Zion (Church in Sullivan street. It will be remembered approached me and said "Madern descriptions of the control of the control

Rev. Mr. Trask was read by that gentleman. From this it appears that the Society has been in existence for twelve years, and during that time the interest in the cause has been continually increasing, the success last year being particularly marked, and the many points gained being noticed at length. The report gave some hard hits at those who do not favor the efforts of Mr. Trask, and an urgent appeal is made for funds to carry on the work.

After the report had been read, Mr. Phillips expressed the pleasure he felt at seeing so many present at this the second meeting of the Society, and he hoped from this that it was an earnest of the favorable impression the work of Mr. Trask had created. The vice of tobacco-using commences earlier in life in our country than in any other, and it therefore well Christianity," and this had become quite popular in the form of gymnastics, drill clubs, etc., etc., but he thought that if the advocates of this same muscular development were to look at what operated against it, they would join heartily with the approvement with the control of the south don't have the opportunity to know anything except what they are told, and woulded the south don't have the opportunity to know anything except what they are told, and woulded the south don't have the opportunity to know anything except what they are told, and woulded the south don't have the opportunity to know anything except what they are told, and woulded the south don't have the opportunity to know anything except what they are told, and woulded the south don't have the opportunity to know anything except what they are told, and woulded the south don't have the opportunity to know anything except what they are told, and woulded the south don't have the opportunity to know anything except what they are told, and woulded the south don't have the opportunity to know anything except what they are told, and would not the south don't have the opportunity to know anything except what they are told, and would not the south don't have the opportunity to know anything except what they are told, and would not the south don't have the opportunity to know anything except what they are told, and would not the south and the south an it, they would join heartily with the movement for the banishment of the use of tobacco, as among the principal drawbacks. Our country needs robust men, and this use of tobacco is a vice that nips the constitution in the banishment of the use of tobacco is a vice that nips the constitution in the banishment of the use of tobacco. He was a work of the use of tobacco is a vice that nips the constitution in the banishment of the use of tobacco. He He was the driver for Jeff Davis, being hired from

Mr. Edwin Thompson or Charlestown then addressed the meeting, urgently appealing to those present to come forward with pecuniary assistance in additional content of the cause. said he, "we are a long time getting there, ain't we up to Winchester and got a full report of the battle offered a couple of resolutions expressive of confidence in Mr. Trask, and thanking him for his exertions in the cause.

A financial committee was then appointed and a collection at once taken up, after which several friends of the cause made brief addresses. to take it. The servants could tell when Jeff felt bad by his not saying much. Jeff was very silent when he heard of the second day at Pittsburg Landing. Mrs. Jeff said it was no victory at all, particularly as den. Johnston was killed, and she said: "Nobody knows what we have lost but those connected with the government." The fact is the secessionists know they are not going to be successful, "they think they are going to be bigly defeated." Jeff looked very low, after his inauguration, about Donelson. After Fredericksburg, May 25, 1862.

To all who do not believe that loyal blacks have been, and can still be, useful to the army in the high-Gen, Lee was appointed to receive dispatches, for not have one, to be free and great without it, so hat from exciting our indigation and ill-will, ought it with courage, or deepest commiseration. We ought to witness their struggles to bring their great experience in the ferming of the same spirit in which we should look upon the efforts of freemen to define them with courage, in the same spirit in which we should look upon the efforts of freemen to define them with courage, in the same spirit in which we should look upon the efforts of freemen to define them with courage, in the same spirit in which we should look upon the efforts of freemen to define the numerisating patient as crouchties and without other weapons, than slings and bows and arrows.

What, however, will puzzle the historian even more than this is the fact, which will confront him at the very commencement of his inquiry, that those journals and crators who are most satisfied that Americans mistuitions are a failure, and that those Americans who are fighting in their defence are no better than murderers, steadastly refixes to pay the source are an institutions are a failure, and that those it would not replace the financial than that of the sense spirit in which we should look upon the efforts of freemen to define the numerisating patient as croused the wind the courage, in the same spirit in which we should look upon the efforts of freemen to define the numerisation patient as croused the state of the same spirit in which we should look upon the efforts of freemen to define the numerisation of the same spirit in which we should look upon the efforts of freemen to define the numerisation spirit in which we should look upon the efforts of freemen to define the numerisation and the reactive of Gen. Patrick were brought to the headquarters of Gen. Patrick wer Boston, and go into what is now famous ground. Up the first staircase catch a glimpse of the long parlor papered with rare volumes on a large part of one side, see the "old clock on the stairs"—it has ticked out the lives of many of the family beside him, then up other flights, until you reach the upper him, then up other flights, until you reach the upper account. Brush against the Queen's arm that his answered, against the Queen's arm that his answered, the property of the first staircase catch a glimpse of the long parlor papered with rare volumes on a large part of obstruct the advance of our army.

Upon hearing their story, Gen. Patrick immediately played out. She was riding out and muddy, and saked an officer if it was really true, and he told her it was. Shortly after that she was very cross. "Jackson," she said, "you didn't clean this coach off this morning." "I cleaned it off," he answered, the played out. She was riding out and muddy, and saked an officer if it was. Shortly after that she was very cross. "Jackson," she said, "you didn't clean this coach off this morning." "I cleaned it off," he answered, the played out. She was riding out and muddy, and saked an officer if it was. Shortly after that she was very cross. "Jackson," she said, "you didn't clean this coach off this morning." "I cleaned it off," he answered, the played out. She was riding out and muddy, and saked an officer if it was. Shortly after that she was very cross.

dous shout of laughter. So the price of chival

At 5 next morning I was out to get information

distinctly heard the firing of cannon at Winches

About 9 o'clock there was a rush of cavalry, waggo

all sorts of vehicles containing entire families, ho

hold goods, men, women and children of all com

MIDDLEBURG, MD., 5th mo. 26, 1867

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our country than in any other, and it therefore well became us to be the most active in its expulsion from among us. A great deal was said about "muscular deal the most active in its expulsion from among us. A great deal was said about "muscular deal the most active in its expulsion from among us. A great deal was said about "muscular deal the most active in its expulsion from among us. A great deal was said about "muscular deal the most active in its expulsion from a mong us. A great deal was said about "muscular deal the most active in its expulsion from a mong us. A great deal was said about "muscular deal the most active in its expulsion from a mong us. A great deal was said about "muscular deal the most active in its expulsion from a mong us. A great deal was said about "muscular deal the most active in its expulsion from a mong us. A great deal was said about "muscular deal the most active in its expulsion from a mong us. A great deal was said about "muscular deal the most active in its expulsion from a mong us. A great deal was said about "muscular deal the most active in its expulsion from a mong us. A great deal was said about "muscular deal the most active in its expulsion from a mong us. A great deal was said about "muscular deal the most active in its expulsion from a mong us. A great deal was said about "muscular deal the most active in its expulsion from a mong us. A great deal was said about "muscular deal the most active in its expulsion from a mong us. A great deal was said about "muscular deal the most active in its expulsion from a mong us. A great deal was said about "muscular deal the most active in its expulsion from a mong us. A great deal was said about "muscular deal the most active in its expulsion from a mong us. A great deal was said about "muscular deal the most active in its expulsion from a mong us. A great deal was said about "muscular deal the most active in its expulsion from a mong us. A great deal was said about "muscular deal the most active in its expulsion from a mong us.

HENRY DAVID THOREAU.

HENRY DAVID THOREAU.

HUSH the loud chant, ye birds, at eyen and morn, And something plaintive let the robin sing;—
Gone is our Woodman, leaving us forlorn, Touching with grief the glad aspect of Spring; Your whispering alleys, he for other groves Forsakes, and wanders now by fairer streams,—Yet not forgetful of his earlier loves,—Ah, no! for so affection fondly dreams.

THOREAU! 'twere shame to weep above thy grave, Or doubtingly thy soul's far flight pursue; Peace and delight must there await the brave, And Love attend the loving, wise, and true.

Thy well kept vows our broken aims shall mend, Oft as we think on thee, great-hearted friend!

Concord, Mass., May 6th, 1862.—Monitor.

Concord, Mass., May 6th, 1862 .- Monitor.

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